

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922—VOL. XV, NO. 3

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty  
Pages

## FRANCE MAPS OUT MILITARY PLANS TO OCCUPY RUHR

President Millerand Presides  
Over Momentous Meeting—  
Full Authority for Premier

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Measures including the occupation of the Ruhr district were considered yesterday at the Elysee in a most important meeting presided over by President Millerand at which were present Raymond Poincaré, the Premier; André Maginot, Minister of War; Charles de Lasteyrie; M. Reibel, Minister of Liberated Regions; M. Le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works; Marshal Foch; General Buat, chief of the army staff; Paul Tardieu, High Commissioner in the Rhineland; and M. Cerdan, Inspector-General of Mines. When the news became known, which was not until late in the evening, it caused a sensation.

Today, varying accounts are given of the proceedings. There are attempts to magnify and also attempts to minimize the character of the discussions. On one hand, it is stated that France is determined to take economic sanctions in the Rhineland and to occupy two-thirds of the Ruhr district because she realizes that no other satisfaction can be expected from the Allies. On the other hand, it is stated that the French are not regarded seriously.

On the other hand, it is suggested that the present menace is in the nature of a reminder to England that if she blocks the way to the Brussels conference, or if the conference fails, then France has the means of making herself respected, even by fraudulent Germany. So mixed are the motives, so confused are the sentiments in France that it would be difficult to decide positively between these two hypotheses.

M. Poincaré Strong for Conference

Probably both are right at the same time. There is a section which pushes for action, believing that all the rest is illusion. But this section has not lately been manifesting itself except in a sporadic manner. It was believed that there had prevailed the view that the Brussels Conference was the hope of salvation. M. Poincaré has pressed hard for the conference. In spite of careful British official statements, he has always had in mind the consideration of the inter-allied debts, together with the German indemnity. He hoped that a definite settlement would be possible.

There is reason to believe that had the Brussels Conference succeeded, he would have considered his task completed. But it cannot be said that the British Government has not welcomed the idea of the conference. The grounds of this reluctance to enter such a meeting have been stated. Obviously, another fiasco, another patching up would be worse than useless, while the moment does not seem ripe for the discussion of the allied debts. In these circumstances, France is bound to search for a possible alternative to the Brussels Conference.

It has long been clear that as an alternative, some measures of coercion were inevitable. What is amazing is, that at this moment, before it is decided whether the Brussels Conference shall meet, when even the gathering of the Italian, Belgian, British, and French premiers is in abeyance, the occasion should be taken of launching what can only be regarded as a fresh menace.

Decisions Ill-Timed

If there is any element of bluff, these preparations are calculated to make the British less inclined than ever to go into the conference. Regarded as a warning of the consequences which will follow the failure at Brussels, the decisions are ill-timed. It may be proper to consider all eventualities, but to do this with immense publicity respecting the eventuality which the whole world hopes may not arise, may not be advisable. To envisage the breakdown of the conference is not encouraging for those who are hesitating whether it should be begun.

One of the questions studied is that of the necessity of expelling from the Rhineland territory German functionaries whose hostility has been marked. M. Tardieu gave particulars of the inadmissible German opposition. Military plans were laid before the meeting. They suggest the occupation of at least a portion of the Ruhr district.

It is said that the contemplated action is combined in such manner that it will strike most heavily the great chiefs of the mining and metallurgical industries in Germany, at the same time putting at French disposition reparations of coal and metallurgical coke which is indispensable to French needs. Today these measures are again being considered, this time by the ordinary council of ministers. There is little doubt that they will be passed, and in that case M. Poincaré will be armed with full authority to act as may be thought necessary. But it should be clear that such action is not immediate and is purely contingent.

## GREEK PRESS HAILS VENIZELIS' ACCORD

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 28.—Eleutherios Venizelos' achievement in reaching a friendly understanding with the other Balkan nations is hailed by the press as the firm basis of Balkan peace, a peace that was endangered by the recent co-operation between Bulgaria, Turkey and the Bolsheviks.

## FRENCH RHINE TROOPS VARY FROM BLACK TO LIGHT BROWN

Georges Clemenceau's Statement Regarding African Soldiers Controversied—Majority Colored and Disciplined

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Christian Science Monitor representative recently in Rhineland throws an interesting light on the Clemenceau-Hitchcock controversy. "There are said to be no blacks here," he writes from Mayence, "and in the main this is true, although the band which stood in a big circle and played at the formal mounting of the guard parade the other day in the public square between the Town Hall and the Kaiser's palace at Wiesbaden, contained individuals of various shades, from the light brown of northern Africa to the shiny black of other portions of the same continent."

"At least 15,000, or practically all the French troops here are brown. They are well disciplined, and probably behave as well as the ordinary run of white troops and better than many, but they are colored, and the Germans, like the British and the Americans, and unlike the French, believe that white and colored races should not mix more than is necessary."

"The Marquess de Lillers, a polished

patriotic French aristocrat who represents the Rhineland commission in Wiesbaden, told me that these colored troops were necessary because the French Government had not enough white troops immediately available. He emphasized the good discipline of the colored troops and he challenged anyone to find better-behaved soldiers anywhere.

"However, an American, whose opinions command respect, said to me: 'The real trouble is not with the behavior of these men. The real trouble is that they are put here at all. The French ought to know better. The course the French are broad on this subject, and when they are broad, they certainly carry the process to the limit. But here is a case where toleration, if toleration it is, is pushed to the point where it inevitably drives down the seeds of hatred so deep into the German heart that it is hard to see how they are going to be rooted up.'"

From the foregoing it is clear that if Mr. Hitchcock had said brown instead of black, M. Clemenceau would not have been able to contradict him.

## ENTENTE UNITED IN MESOPOTAMIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE

Lord Curzon Shows No Signs of Giving Way to Turks in Settlement of Mandated Areas

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 28.—As a result of the visit paid by Ismet Pasha to Lord Curzon on Sunday night, yesterday's meeting of the political commission on Turkey's Asia Minor frontiers was postponed and up to the time of calling no new date has been arranged. The development naturally gave rise to many rumors, the principal one being that Ismet desires to await support from Russia. What is equally likely is that the Turkish delegates are endeavoring to secure Ankara's permission to propose some compromise with Great Britain. As matters stand this is essentially an Anglo-Turkish controversy since the Syrian frontier was settled by the Ankara treaty, while other treaties have outlined the Ottoman boundaries with the Caucasian republics.

Briefly, the full discussion will concentrate upon the three sanjaks of Mosul, Souleimanie and Kirkoot, which though effectively englobed within the boundaries of Mesopotamia, nevertheless send Kurdish representatives to the Ankara Assembly. The attraction for both sides is obviously, not on technical grounds it will be urged that, since the districts are included in the mandated territory of Mesopotamia, their destiny is controlled by the League of Nations. Turkey, now backed by Russia, argues that these Asia Minor mandates are part of the Ottoman Empire and that pact is now nonexistent, none of its provisions are binding.

Syria Also Involved  
The British position might be somewhat vulnerable were it not for the fact that whatever argument applies to Mesopotamia applies also to Syria; also that French interests become involved and the French are taking the strong line that the mandates were decided by the Sykes Treaty, but by the Supreme Council. Since French support for Great Britain is assured it may be added that Lord Curzon shows no sign of giving way on the point.

Christian Rakovsky, President of the Ukraine, who is second in command of the Bolshevik delegation, met the assembled journalists yesterday afternoon. The most important of his declarations was that Russia was opposed to any special régime whatsoever for foreigners in Turkey. He argues that politically and economically the interests of Turkey and Russia are identical, and promises that the Ottoman proposals regarding the Straits. There was the customary insistence that the Tzarist policy of conquest had been jettisoned, but however true this may be of the immediate present no student of Near East policies can take it seriously. Even the Turks are beginning to realize that the menace to their position on the Bosphorus may now come from the East rather than the West.

Russia and Italy  
Personally Mr. Rakovsky is an interesting study. The suave Rumanian agitator of Bulgarian extraction, who has become President of the Ukrainian Republic, is a changed man since we met at Genoa. He now garbs himself in a morning coat, white shirt, black tie and clean collar. His demeanor is grave and taciturn and only once did he reply to a question in that spirit of irresponsible levity which distinguished his conferences in the Italian city.

There was more moderation, more logic and considerably less arrogance in his talk and the burden of responsibility for the Balkan situation was even upon one of the cleverest, if less reputable, of Bolshevik reformers. Incidentally, Mr. Rakovsky intends to repeat his demands for admission to all the proceedings of the conference and strangely enough counts much upon support from Fascist Italy.

Beyond dividing the work of the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

## DIVIDENDS SHOW HOW COAL ROADS MULCT CONSUMER

Law Aimed to Split Monopoly  
Proves Futile—Subsidiary  
Company Pays 300 Per Cent

The following article is the twelfth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The anthracite monopoly in the United States is one of the most perfect ever established anywhere. Writing in 1914 in the Harvard Economic Studies, Prof. Eliot Jones said, "The railroads or their subsidiary companies now own or control over 90 per cent of the annual output of anthracite coal, and they own in fee simple an even larger percentage of the yet unmined coal." For the 115 years which Professor Jones roughly estimates may be the span before America's hard coal is exhausted, the continuance of the monopoly in the hands of the seven principal railroad companies, short of federal intervention, seems assured. One naturally asks how valuable a monopoly this is to be in the next six decades, and why, if the monopoly is so close, Congress has not intervened.

Law and Interpretation

The answer to the second question is that Congress, to the best of its ability, has intervened. The Hepburn Act of 1906 was intended to sever the connection between carriers and mining for all time. It said in part:

"It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport, or any article or commodity (other than timber) and the manufactured products thereof mined or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest."

To a citizen unacquainted with law that would seem to end the matter, if the law were constitutional. The lower court held the law unconstitutional; the Supreme Court held it constitutional, then practically nullified it, by its interpretation of the word "interests."

The court held that "interest" referred simply to "legal interest," that a railroad could not be said to be interested in the mining of coal merely because it happened to own all the capital stock of a coal company which conducted the mining operations.

Requirements Easily Met

Under this interpretation only two of the seven railroads in the monopoly were affected directly by the new law, for only the Lackawanna and the Delaware and Hudson were actually mining their coal direct without a separate producing organization. These companies continued to mine their coal, but by a simple conjuring trick promptly made the matter correct in the eyes of the law by organizing mining companies, all whose shares were held by railroad shareholders.

The railroads owned the mining companies, who owned the coal which was sold to the railroad selling companies. These were the three groups in the monopoly and they operate together practically unopposed. With these three groups it will be seen at once that the difficulty of putting the finger on total profit of the industry has been increased. Most of the profits probably go to the seven railroad companies in the form of high freight rates, and these profits eventually appear in railroad dividends, reserves and bond interest.

This brings us to the second question. What financial returns may the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## DRYS WIRE PROTEST ON PLAN FOR CLAUSE IN SUBSIDY BILL

Message to Washington Says Law Is Now Sufficient to Cover American Ships

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 28 (Special).—A telegram of protest against the inclusion of prohibition in the United States Ship Subsidy Bill was sent by dry law advocates here this morning to William D. Upshaw (D.), member of Congress, of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. The message reads:

"Law now prohibits effectively liquor on all American ships. Why endanger existing legislation by a probably less effective amendment? Court would be influenced by last act of Congress in constraining law. Believe no good reason for injecting prohibition in subsidy bill."

The telegram was signed by Miss Anna Adams Gordon and Mrs. Lenna Yost of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Bishop James Cannon Jr., A. J. Barton, Ernest H. Cherrington and William H. Anderson, legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League.

The executive committee of the World League Against Alcoholism this morning extended an invitation to the International Order of Good Templars to become affiliated with the league. Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie of Washington,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## MR. BORAH BLOCKS "RAID" ON LANDS OF THE PUEBLOS

Senate Committee Is to Reconsider Measure Termed Detrimental to Indians

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Intervention by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, which blocked one of the boldest raids on Indian lands ever attempted in Congress, may yet save the Pueblo tribe from economic ruin and thousands of other Indian wards of the Government from similar raids in the future.

Declaring the measure through which the 8000 Pueblos were to be literally turned out of house and home without being given their day in court "an outrageous piece of legislation," Senator Borah caused it to be sent back to the Public Lands Committee for reconsideration after a majority of the Senate unknowingly had made themselves a party to the alleged land steal.

The measure itself bears the harmless title of Senate Bill 3555, to ascertain and settle land claims of persons not Indians within Pueblo Indian land, land grants and reservations in the State of New Mexico. It is sponsored by Holm O. Bursum (R.), Senator from that State, and has the approval of Albert D. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, as an "Administration measure."

Under this apparently unoffending bill, Congress would establish the dangerous precedent, so Senator Borah claims, of adjusting individual rights and titles to land and probably through legislation, without a hearing, instead of through the courts.

While only some 60,000 acres of land are involved in the Bursum Bill, the measure is said to pave the way for a general raid on the public domain, attempted in part last session by some of the western senators, who sought to turn back thousands of acres of former school lands to individual states.

The Bursum bill, however, does not stop with the threatened entire ruin of the 8000 Pueblos in New Mexico by depriving them forever of their indispensable land and water. It goes farther and strikes a blow at Pueblo Indian life. Heretofore and at present the Pueblos have been self-governing, subject to such regulation as the Bureau of Indian Affairs might deem wise. The Indian Office is supported, at an annual cost of millions of dollars to the taxpayers, to look after the Indians. This proposed law takes the oversight of the Pueblos' internal affairs out of the hands of the Bureau and throws it into the court, guaranteeing free legal service to any disgruntled member of the tribe who can drag the whole tribe into court and opens the way for legal battles waged clear up through the Supreme Court of the United States. In this manner, scheming politicians are said to be endeavoring to take Pueblo affairs into their own hands.

Says Terms Misunderstood

"I asked for the recall of the Bursum bill because, in my opinion, its terms were quite misunderstood when it passed the Senate," Senator Borah said today. "I understood then that it went no farther than merely to provide a method by which to get into court and that all titles involved would be passed upon by the court without any prejudice by reason of this legislation."

"As I understand the bill now, it goes much farther than this, and undertakes to pass upon individual rights, and settle such rights by virtue of the terms of the bill itself. I am unwilling to take adjudicate individual rights to property through legislation, and that is the effect, in my judgment, of some of the provisions of this bill. It is an outrageous piece of legislation and had ought to be considered carefully by the committee."

It was learned by The Christian Science Monitor that the bill, about which apparently few senators have the slightest information, was quietly put through the Public Lands Committee during the absence of the chairman, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah. When Mr. Smoot learned

## PRESIDENT MOVES FOR EFFECTIVE DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vigorous Action Proposed by Administration, Says State-ment From White House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Foes of the prohibition laws suffered another setback today when announcement was officially made at the White House that it is the purpose of the Administration to vigorously enforce the dry laws. It was stated that the executive branch of the Government has no alternative to strict enforcement of the laws, and such a course would be pursued.

The statement comes in the face of many reports that President Harding was inclined to be "liberal" in enforcing the law and thereby give comfort to the outlawed liquor traffic. But the statement made officially on behalf of President Harding today, it is thought, will discourage any hopes that the bars would be let down by the law enforcement end of the Government to appease the propagandists for nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Incident in Philadelphia

The question of prohibition was raised incidentally to the incident at Philadelphia last Saturday, where it was said that many midshipmen from Annapolis, who attended the Army-Navy football game, drank excessively of liquor.

President Harding was represented as taking the stand that such misconduct as reported at Philadelphia "shall never happen again." The misconduct was said to have been due chiefly to lack of proper supervision over the midshipmen. There will be a thorough investigation of the entire incident, with President Harding taking a direct interest in it. His view was said to be that those guilty of drinking liquor in their celebration should be disciplined to remove the stain on the uniform of the United States. There was no attempt on the part of the Government to gloss over the incident.

Following an announcement at the White House that the President and Cabinet were considering the problem there came the statement by a high Treasury Department official that "it would take an army to make prohibition anywhere near effective." This remark was attributed to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

As pointed out repeatedly in The Christian Science Monitor, while the supporters of prohibition are resting in a false sense of security and doing virtually nothing to make invulnerable that for which they fought so many years, the forces of the outlawed liquor traffic are carrying on a vigorous drive: first to encourage disrespect for the law, and second to restore the domination of the banished traffic.

No Plans for New Attack

It was said, on behalf of Secretary Mellon, whose department is charged with enforcing the prohibition laws, that the Administration has no plans for a new attack on the foes of the "dry" laws. He was represented as feeling that the prohibition enforcement unit under Roy A. Haynes is doing all it can to suppress violations, but the unit is working against a mighty foe.

Stories of new devices resorted to by the liquor traffickers to outwit the authorities are constantly coming to headquarters. No prohibition enforcement unit under Roy A. Haynes is doing all it can to suppress violations, but the unit is working against a mighty foe.

Mr. Mellon was further declared to have noted that violation of the prohibition laws is not confined to so-called confirmed criminals but that "our best citizens are openly and brazenly defying the law." What he most deplored was the numerous attempts, some successful, to break down enforcement of the law through bribery.

Prohibition enforcement agents are confronted with a situation every turn, according to the Treasury Department, but the caliber of men engaged as agents is steadily rising and becoming more efficient.

Proclamation Discussed

It was not thought that a proclamation by the President, calling on the people to uphold the prohibition laws would be of permanent benefit. However, the Treasury spokesman asserted that only through co-operation of the public can the "dry" laws be effectively enforced. Manifestly it would not be practicable to have such a large force as an army to suppress the traffic, which is flooding liquor through every port and manufacturing in wholesale quantities.

Another phase of the problem was said to be the tendency on the part of some wet newspapers to magnify offenses against the dry laws and to minimize noteworthy accomplishments of prohibition enforcement. The newspapers give columns of space to the liquor scandals and the public had come to the conclusion that little was being done in the line of enforcement. Mr. Mellon was represented as believing that "liberalizing" the prohibition laws would not remedy the situation, that such a move would only encourage further efforts to break down the law. He was also said to hold the view that the disposition of Congress was not favorable to the vets.

Army-Navy Celebration

Official Washington is stirred by charges that liquor flowed freely at the Army-Navy football game, and at the celebration after the contest. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, has ordered an investigation into the misconduct of a number of midshipmen, who, he declared, so far forgot

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their obligations to the uniform as to disfigure themselves and the United States Naval Academy.

The inquiry directed by Mr. Denby is not so much to determine where and how the liquor came from, but chiefly to ascertain why the officers of the academy charged with supervision of the "midships" were so derelict in their duties. Most of the drinking was reported to have occurred at the dance held after the game. In a public statement, Mr. Denby said:

I am shocked beyond measure that such things could have occurred. The misconduct on the part of these officers is as far as I know the most flagrant that has ever been charged against the Naval Academy.

How many midshipmen drank heavily is not known. The whole regiment was in Philadelphia. Only a relatively small proportion of the regiment attended the ball. In this proportion I think the great majority conducted themselves with propriety, but enough failed of their duty to their uniform and to their country to bring shame upon all. Such an occurrence will not be repeated, for such steps as are necessary will be taken to make it impossible in the future.

#### Cadets Left for West Point

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, who also attended the game and stayed at Philadelphia that night, said that he had not ordered an investigation into the conduct of the cadets from West Point. The cadets left for West Point immediately after the game, while the midshipmen remained in Philadelphia all night. Mr. Weeks said he complained about the noise at his hotel during the night, but he refrained from making any comment on what he saw or heard in the way of misconduct. Furthermore, since the midshipmen were not under the jurisdiction of the army service over which he had no jurisdiction he did not care to comment.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, left for Annapolis immediately after the game. When reports of the midshipmen's behavior reached him at the hotel where he was staying, he said that he was a "disgrace" to the men and service. Admiral Wilson announced his intention of making a thorough investigation to be followed by disciplinary measures.

#### BOSTON ROUND TABLE TO AID STRANGERS

Efforts for raising the standard of room registries are being made by the Boston Round Table, organized last spring by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, South End House, the Students' Union and the Y. W. C. A. Methods of work, and the responsibility, not only of proprietors of houses and owners of property, but of the community in general, for maintaining the highest standards in the rooming house districts, are discussed at the monthly meetings of this organization.

The Round Table aims at stimulating interest in the moral, social and structural aspects of this phase of city life, and it intends to assist in friendly ways strangers and young people to feel themselves part of the community. Besides disseminating information, this institution will help in educational publicity, regarding the uses and values of room registries, and as to desirable types of service offered to the public by proprietors of rooming houses and furnished apartments.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Organ recital, Prof. Archibald T. Davidson, Appleton Chapel, 5. Canadian Club of Boston: Annual dinner, Copple House, 6.45. Reciprocity Club of America: Meeting, Hotel Westminster, 8. Boston League of Women Voters: Conference on proposed legislation by Woman's Party, 3 Joy Street, 5.30. North Cambridge Business Men's Association: Public mass meeting, Odd Fellows Hall, 8. West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, Robert Gould Shaw School, 8. Harvard College Observatory: Lecture by Leon Campbell, 7.30. Harvard Union: Lecture, "Russia, Old and New," Boris L. Brasol, 8. Women's Union Christian College in the Orient: Bishop Logan H. Root and Dr. Ida Scudder will speak, Symphony Hall, 8.45. Yankee Division Auxiliary: Food sale, 200 Huntington Avenue, until 6. Franklin Square House: Entertainment by Curry School students, 8.

**Theaters**  
Boston Opera House—Cecile Sorel in "Camille," 8.15.  
Majestic—Vaudeville, 8.  
Park—"When Knighthood Was in Flower," (Film), 8.15.  
Selwyn—"Down to the Sea in Ships" (Film), 8.15.  
St. James—"Shavings," 8.15.  
Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8.15.  
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8.15.

**Music**  
Fine Arts Theater—"The Beggar's Opera," 8.15.  
Steinert Hall—Alexander Chigrinsky in piano recital, 8.15.

**Radio**  
WGI (Medford Hills)—8.30, business report, Roger Babson; 9, "Proper Receiving Apparatus," Guy Entwistle; concert, Herbert R. Boardman, pianist; talk, "Christmas Shopping," Miss Harriet E. Almsworth.

WNAO (Boston)—7, concert, Miss Dorothy Russell Shepard, soprano; Miss Irene McCormack, accompanist; 7.15 bedtime story, Mrs. William H. Stewart; 8, address by business men; 8.20, C. C. Humphreys, tenor; Mrs. C. C. Humphreys, accompanist; Miss Irene Mihlinski, pianist.

KTV (Chicago)—8, concert, Ernest Clough, tenor; John King Leighton, pianist; Miss Helen Freund, soprano; Magdalena Bader, reader.

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## DRYS WIRE PROTEST ON PLAN FOR CLAUSE IN SUBSIDY BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

reference today, the topic being ways and means of assuring adequate financial support for organized propaganda against alcoholism.

At the general session there were speeches by the Rev. Franklin Albright of Alicante and the Rev. A. O. Cooke of Vancouver, president of the People's Prohibition movement for British Columbia.

That no movement for moral uplift of humanity ever achieved any permanent success until the church became more or less responsible for it, was the contention of the Rev. E. J. Moore, assistant general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. He said:

While the W. C. T. U. were never under the direct management of the church as an organization, it had its birth in the old Presbyterian church at Danbury, O., when the Christian women initiated their crusade. The Anti-Saloon League of America was later born in Oberlin, O. The men who have given their entire time to the work of the organization have been the majority of cases are from the ranks of the ministry of the church. The responsibility not only for the leadership but also for the support of the organization has rested in the church during the last quarter of a century.

The church needed the leadership of the Anti-Saloon League, but the league would never have achieved permanent success had it not been for the backing of the church. Today the Anti-Saloon League faces not only prohibition in a state or prohibition in a nation, but world prohibition. The world expects the church to finish this job, the liquor traffic expects the church to do it. The church has a grand opportunity. Now is the time to answer the call and assume the responsibility. Tomorrow may be too late.

#### Dry Agents Search Dry Chief

The luncheon discussion on international co-operation for law enforcement on both sides of boundary lines, presided over by Arthur J. Davis of Boston, Mass., superintendent of the Northeastern Regional District of the Anti-Saloon League of America, was followed by a search for the missing prohibition officials when he entered Toronto. Mr. Davis said that he had driven from Boston with Boyd P. Doty, former general counsel of the New England District, who is en route to Westerville, O., to take up his duties as general counsel for the World League. A few miles out of Toronto their car was held up by five federal prohibition agents, who carefully searched the car and baggage.

"I bear no animosity," Mr. Davis informed the audience. "Enforcement is not a matter of prohibition." The keynote of the conference sounded by Mr. Davis was "international co-operation is of vital importance. Nothing short of sincere co-operation on the part of officials of the United States, Canada and Mexico will insure prohibition."

Inspired by necessity due to war conditions nations rose to heights of sacrifice and service for the good of humanity, said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, this afternoon in one of the outstanding speeches of the convention. With peace have also come new dangers and new needs, he said. "Anarchistic and Bolshevistic agitation is almost world-wide, with the intention of creating international lawlessness," he said. "The need of international co-operation for law enforcement constantly increases." He continued:

The common interest of all suggests a unity of action to preserve the integrity of each. One of the chief difficulties which the United States has encountered in the enforcement of its prohibition policy is the smuggling of liquors into the country. Much benefit could be derived through the arrangement of a system for interchange of information among nations concerning the movement of vessels suspected of improper designs against the laws of another country.

A practice which should receive the universal condemnation of all is that resorted to by nations through the exertion of economic pressure upon less powerful nations to compel them to submit to their will for trade advantages. Such a practice savors of force. Until such tactics are abandoned we can never expect that era of good feeling which is essential as a foundation for respect for international law.

#### Challenge to Law

Asserting that the wine growers and liquor dealers of the world are organizing their forces through an international association to combat the growth of the temperance sentiment, Mr. Wheeler termed this a direct challenge to men everywhere who believe in liberty secured by law. A republic, or a democracy in a republic, will only survive so long as her citizenship is loyal to her constitution and obedient to her laws. He concluded:

It is said that international law is unenforceable because it carries no penalties. It may not carry penalties enforced in a court, but there are penalties which are imposed at the bar of public opinion. As citizens of our respective countries, we should use all the influence we can command to seek to guide the foreign policies of our nations toward the principles of the moral law and less by the unchristian principles set by precedents of the past. The test must be, not what has been done, but what is right.

The best service that the American continent can render to Europe is to

make prohibition an absolute success, according to George B. Wilson of London, England, political and literary secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance and Howard medalist of the Royal Statistical Society of England. He said:

We must put a stop to all the grotesque news statements that find their way over to the European newspapers. We must make the benefits of prohibition so apparent that even enemies of the cause will have to admit its usefulness. Temperance reformers in England are satisfied that if such reforms existed there as now are put into force in parts of Canada and the whole of the United States it would work a revival in the social life of England.

We live in England in an environment which is dominated by the liquor traffic and even temperance reformers are unconsciously depressed by this atmosphere. In America that atmosphere no longer exists and young people may face the temptations and difficulties of their lives without this handicap.

#### Progress Reported

Reports on the gains under prohibition in counties and states were featured in the afternoon session. The United States reports were presented by the state superintendents of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The Rev. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Illinois league, said: United Charities reports that cases under its care in 1917, 1918 and 1919 numbered 6942 and, in 1920-21, only 5547. Intemperance as a cause declined from 429 in 1918-19 to 61 in 1920-21. The United Charities also reports that in 1917, 625 families were under its care in cases where drink was a factor, while in 1921 there were only 61 such families. This indicates a decrease of 86.7 per cent in poverty caused by drink in the city of Chicago.

The general increase in prosperity in Chicago is shown by increased savings deposits. The bank clearings in 1921 were practically the same as in the last wet year, but the total savings deposits increased from \$249,436,013 to \$509,036,968. This evidences a striking increase in thrift on the part of those of moderate means.

"Bank deposits are the barometer of business prosperity," said H. T. Laughbaum, superintendent of the Oklahoma league. "Many of the strong banks in Oklahoma secretly or openly opposed the adoption of prohibition." He added:

Liquor men made threats of withdrawal of liquor from the business if prohibition was adopted. But prohibition was adopted and business did not cease. But on the contrary an era of prosperity immediately set in. In 1906, the last full year of the saloon, the bank deposits of the State amounted to \$37,278,174.21, and at the present time \$25,000,000, an increase of almost 900 per cent.

#### Jails Show Results

The Indiana county jails on Sept. 30, 1918, had 1093 inmates, according to E. S. Shumaker, superintendent of the Indiana league. He said that in 1917, the last full wet year, there were 1093 inmates in county jails on Sept. 30. "One year later, after the State had been under prohibition for six months, our county jails housed only 510 inmates." He continued:

On Sept. 30, 1919, 451 numbered the inmates in all the county jails of Indiana. On Sept. 30, 1920, our jails had a population of 563, while a year later the total population was 742, this being a decrease of 22 per cent. Another of these institutions on Sept. 30, 1917, was the state penitentiary, the last wet year. The state penitentiary and the correctional department of the woman's prison also showed decreases in population. The penitentiary on Sept. 30, 1917, was 804, while on Sept. 30, 1921, there were 585.

Many of the persons confined in county jails and the state penitentiary are there because of violations of the state and federal prohibition laws. On Sept. 30, 1921, over one-half of Indiana's jails were empty. A number of those that had inmates had only 510 inmates." He continued:

Perhaps no other institution serves as so delicate an indicator of the bad effects of liquor upon the home life as does the juvenile court in any city. In the city of Indianapolis, Frank J. Lahr, judge of the juvenile court, says that in the last wet year in Indiana, 619 cases of parents brought before him for delinquency in the care of their families were there as the result of booze. During the first dry year he had only five such cases, the next year only seven. Conditions since then have been a little worse on account of so many men being out of work. But last year not over 10 or 12 such cases have come into his court for booze. Of cases during the last wet year, 30 who were heads of families have purchased property of their own since the State has gone dry, and practically all of them are providing for their families better than they did in the old saloon days.

Within 90 days after the State of Indiana went dry, the county commissions closed the workhouse in the city of Indianapolis because the number of prisoners had continued to go down until there were fewer confined there than there were officials employed in the place.

#### Benefits to Farmers

The farmers received the greatest help from prohibition in the opinion of P. L. Watkins, superintendent for North Dakota. "The first great and most important benefit resulting from prohibition," he said, "was relief to the farmers and small towns in the fall while harvest and threshing was on." He continued:

North Dakota had a very large acreage of small grain and was dependent on transient laborers to harvest and

thresh in the fall. This brought thousands of laborers to the State, and along with them came the thugs, hold-up men, and gamblers. Most of these laboring men were drinkers, and on rainy days would go into the small towns and at the saloons become intoxicated and there ensued altercations, fights, cutting affairs, shooting scrapes and often murder.

When the farmer could thresh again he had much difficulty in getting his wheat together and the men were ugly from drink. In the west part of the State the cowboys would ride into the small towns Saturday night, get drunk and shoot up the town. Fights and often killings ensued. These conditions are generally credited as being the greatest reason for the adoption of prohibition in North Dakota. Almost immediately relief was felt and as the years passed the difficulties largely disappeared.

North and South Dakota were admitted to the union at the same time as prohibition states. South Dakota went back to high license after two years. When admitted, South Dakota had a population of 348,600 and North Dakota had 190,853. From 1890 to 1900, North Dakota increased in population at the rate of 66.1 per cent, as compared to 15.2 per cent for South Dakota, or more than four times as fast.

From 1900 to 1910, North Dakota increased in population 50.2 per cent, as compared to 15.2 per cent for South Dakota. North Dakota led every state in the Union in 1913 in railroad building. The agricultural wealth of the State exceeded that of six combined New England states.

#### Washington Anxieties Unwarranted

George D. Conger, superintendent of the Washington State league, said the State of Washington adopted prohibition at the election of November, 1914, by 18,632 majority. The principal cities, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, all returned wet majorities. He added:

Every daily newspaper in the State but one opposed prohibition, and nearly all business men were either openly opposed, or silent on the question. Thousands of personal letters were sent out by men prominent in the larger cities, and a number of extensive building propositions were held up pending the result, which fact was used by the liquor interests with deadly effect.

Prohibition became effective Jan. 1, 1916, acting under the initiative law the liquor interests resubmitted the question to the voters of the State. That year, in the 10 months that prohibition had been in force, the industrial, economic and moral value was so demonstrated that it attracted wide attention.

Every department of Government and every line of commerce was greatly benefited. Bank deposits increased in that period over \$125,000,000, the number of inmates in the county jails were reduced 76 per cent, and in the penal institutions over 50 per cent. The saving in some of the county offices was remarkable. The state board in control of the internal revenue asked the Legislature for a decreased appropriation for maintenance, which so surprised the committee that they refused to act on the request until a thorough investigation was made.

When prohibition went into effect there were 47 inmates in the Seattle stockade, convicted under the "lazy bastard law." Of this support, six months later the stockade was empty. Those inmates had served their sentence and there had been no more convictions.

Business in all lines, but especially in staples, showed great improvement, both in volume and collections. The benefits of prohibition were so apparent that in the six months after prohibition was enacted, practically all business men were favorable and unhesitatingly gave public endorsement.

Every newspaper in the State advocated prohibition, and Washington went dry by 215,036 majority. The city of Seattle, which had given a wet majority of 14,600 in 1914, gave a dry majority in 1916 of 28,772. The prohibition carried in all of the 2300 precincts of the State.

#### Breweries Closed

A. E. Shumaker, superintendent of the District of Columbia, told the convention that, "the law closed four breweries and 263 saloons and abolished the sale of liquors by wholesale in 85 places, mostly groceries." He added:

One of the four breweries has since been operated as an ice manufactory. The business was profitable from its start. It grew rapidly, soon requiring an expansion of its plant. Another of the city's four breweries had anticipated the coming of prohibition law and promptly converted its plant into an ice manufactory. Its product has now attained great popularity. At least one-third of the ice cream consumed in the city is manufactured at that plant.

One of the other two breweries, on the advent of prohibition, began the manufacture of non-alcoholic drinks and has had a large and growing business. The fourth brewery is occupied by a branch of the district government, from which the owner receives a profitable rental. All former saloon properties were promptly taken for businesses of various kinds, drug stores, tobacconists, groceries, ice cream parlors, confectionaries, restaurants, barber shops, etc. So far as can be learned all former employees of breweries and saloons have found work elsewhere, and most of them are re-

ceiving increased pay in their new positions. Prohibition did not cause a single hotel to close its doors. In fact, several new hotels have been opened since prohibition came. Two additional hotels, each costing approximately \$10,000,000 are soon to be erected to meet the growing demands.

#### Sectional Meetings

This evening there will be a dinner at the King Edward Hotel for the permanent international committee of the league and a reception and dinner for the visiting students will be given at the University of Toronto. Ten sectional meetings have been arranged for this evening in Toronto churches.

"Prohibition did not become the policy of the United States Government by an accident, nor by any trick of legislation, nor did it come by cross lot or short cut method. It came by mobilizing the public conscience that had been centuries in the making." With these words Dr. Purley A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of the United States, prefaced an explanation at last evening's mass meeting of the way in which prohibition was won in the United States.

He spoke of all the forces which aided in the fight and outlined the campaign of the Anti-Saloon League, its appeal through the churches, its "opportunistic" method of taking whatever dry territory it could get, its insistence that every day was a "fighting" day, its concentrated political activities on issues and candidates only connected with the prohibition movement, its well-constructed permanent program.

Dr. Baker took issue with visitors from other countries who have called prohibition a failure. "We will say to the senders of these sinister and false reports as to prohibition in the United States and you shall say to your publishers of these reports that they are liars," he declared. "Prohibition has demonstrated greater benefits to all the people socially, morally, commercially, and religiously than any other Government policy in the same length of time since the Republic began."

#### Stiffer Enforcement Asked

Declaring that the situation resulting from prohibition had demoralized whole sections of the frontier, Ernest C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, said: "If you across the line want to help us, you must put more energy in keeping the liquor out so that we need not put up so much energy in keeping it away from you. We owe prohibition not to the efforts of any organization but it is the outcome of thoughts in the minds of the people of Canada. Prohibition was not the work of temperance cranks who believed it was the only evil in the world, but of men who desired to save the people and without any desire to interfere with the liberty of their fellow subjects."

Mr. Drury believed it was the settled conviction of the people of Ontario after years of thought and education, that they wanted prohibition continued, because they believed it was good. Personally he was convinced that prohibition had been a success.

The campaign of the voting women of the world for prohibition and law enforcement and the efforts to extend equal suffrage and training for citizenship were interestingly described by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Boston, Mass., superintendent of the department of Christian citizenship of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Every newspaper in the State advocated prohibition, and Washington went dry by 215,036 majority. The city of Seattle, which had given a wet majority of 14,600 in 1914, gave a dry majority in 1916 of 28,772. The prohibition carried in all of the 2300 precincts of the State.

#### MR. YOUNG LIKELY TO BE SPEAKER

Presiding Officer of House Confers With Members-Elect

Five weeks from tomorrow the 1923 session of the General Court of Massachusetts convenes and the wheels are being set in motion for the nearly six months' term of service of the legislative sessions of Beacon Hill next year.

B. Loring Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has begun his private conference with members-elect of the House with respect to committee appointments. This assumes that Mr. Young will be chosen again as Speaker for the coming two sessions and present indications are that he will again preside over the lower branch.

Department heads who contemplate seeking legislation during the session must prepare their bills before the first Wednesday of December. The measures must be ready for submission to legislative committees without delay after the opening of the session.

James W. Kimball, Clerk of the House, has received replies from all except two members of the House in response to his circular letter asking biographical information concerning the members.

## ENOUGH TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING

Dealers Bearing Boycott Last Year in Mind Are Not Publishing Figures

That there is "a sufficient number of turkeys for those who can pay the price" is all the assurance the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life can give this year to purchasers of the Thanksgiving fowl with respect to the turkey market. There is, however, a mystery in the situation. The retailers are not quoting prices. They omit this detail from their advertisements, and in some cases fail to mention the Thanksgiving turkey at all.

Last year, a week in advance, prices ranging from 70 to 80 cents a pound were announced by the retailers. Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission, replied with the assertion that the prices were unwarranted, and advising a public boycott. The public, aroused, substituted chicken and planked steak as the pièce de résistance of the Thanksgiving fare, and turkey prices slumped an average of 20 cents a pound.

#### Dealers Hiding Prices

This year conditions are different. The commission says that these conditions are "such that many of our largest retailers are unable even now to announce their prices for tomorrow." The best suggestion that can be obtained as to what the turkey buyer will have to pay for his Thanksgiving bird tomorrow is "around 70 cents."

#### Number Raised Is Normal

In its statement today, the commission says that the total number of turkeys raised in the United States this year is about the same as in 1921. Distributors of turkeys are claiming that a warm fall, crop shortage and uncertain transportation are controlling factors in prices—in favor of high prices, they say.

Thanksgiving and turkey are traditionally inseparable in Massachusetts, the commission points out. But in contrast with the days when most of the home-consumed turkeys were raised in the State, now practically none are raised. The receipts are divided as follows: Southwestern (Texas) 25 per cent; south (Kentucky) 25 per cent; western 38 per cent; nearly northern, 12 per cent. Nearly 88 per cent of the fowl consumed in Massachusetts comes from places other than northern New York and Vermont.

The statement continues: The commission has been unable to obtain any accurate information concerning the price received by the farmer-grower for his turkeys. The commission man or jobber regulates the flow of turkeys from the country, to the various points of consumption and he knows that an over-supply will cause a low market price. It is, however, a delicate task, even for those who control the supply to maintain high prices and yet not glut the market.

Many of our local dealers recall their unprofitable experience last Thanksgiving. Consequently, our dealers are uncertain this year as to what to do and many of them are only buying to cover absolute orders. The conditions in the turkey market this year are such that many of our largest retailers are unable even now to announce their prices for tomorrow.

All Must Be Sold  
All turkeys now in the market or en route for Thanksgiving trade must be sold, according to those in the trade, as they state that turkeys will be plentiful at Christmas time and probably at a much lower price.

Unusual Gifts for Christmas

If you are looking for Christmas gifts that are different, our shop will surely interest you. Scores of novel articles are now being displayed—the handiwork of skilled craftsmen all over the world.

We have endeavored this year more than ever to make our gift shop complete in the display of unusual novelties, traveling requisites, and useful articles for the home.

Folding Slippers  
Fitted Toilet Cases  
Hat Cases  
Sewing Cases  
Scissor Sets  
Leather Cushions  
Overnight Cases  
Wardrobe Trunks

Roomy wood baskets, as attractive as they are useful, \$5.50 and \$6.50

Send for Illustrated Christmas Booklet

LONDON HARNESS CO.

60 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

Near Washington Street

Book ends—many interesting and artistic designs in metal and leather, \$4.00 to \$10.00. As shown, \$4.50

Seven-piece desk set in gold tooled leather, \$20.00. Others \$6.50—\$15.00

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Near Washington Street

## ONE-MAN CAR FIGHT BRINGS ADJUSTMENT



## TACTICS CHANGED IN CHICAGO SPEECH BY M. CLEMENCEAU

(Continued from Page 1)

a troop of cavalry from Fort Sheridan. Beside him rode General Pershing. Others in his car were Brig.-Gen. Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, and Col. Stephen Bonsal, tour conductor.

"As they turned into La Salle street, the crowds burst into steady cheering. Men and women in skyscraper windows showered the visitor with torn paper and ticker tape. Mounted police and motorcycle men experienced difficulty in restraining the crowds.

### Guns Boom Salute

As M. Clemenceau's car turned into Michigan Boulevard a battery of 75's in Grant Park thundered a salute. Another crowd had massed about the big brown-stone Potter Palmer House and set up a chorus of "Vive la France" and "Vive le Tigre" as his car rolled up and he stepped out.

When he had been greeted by Mrs. Potter Palmer, he granted a five-minute interview. Entering the room where the reporters were waiting, he raised his gray gloved hand and exclaimed: "I plead not guilty."

When he was informed that he had been made the subject of another Senate debate at Washington today, "Again!" he exclaimed with an expression of astonishment.

When he was told that Senator Hitchcock had challenged his Boston statement that all black troops had been withdrawn from the Rhine, he replied curtly that the information he had given in Boston was "official."

The interviewers asked him to comment on the fact that Woodrow Wilson had once written a letter in which he, too, had charged that France was militaristic.

"It is all forgotten," he declared. "That was centuries ago."

Asked if he planned to talk in this country about the League of Nations, he replied:

"I am ready."

But when the questioner asked him if he approved of the League, he replied:

"That is a more complicated question."

Senate Wrangles Over Words  
of "Tiger" and French Policy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The "Tiger of France" again came under fire in the Senate today when his utterances on his tour of the United States were the subject of a conflicting debate which was enlivened by an interruption from the galleries by a Negro soldier.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, (D.) of Nebraska, former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, led the debate with an attack on M. Clemenceau and on French policies and was joined in the criticism by other Senators, while Henry L. Myers (D.) of Montana came to the defense of the French statesman.

Robert L. Owen (D.) of Oklahoma also expressed sympathy with M. Clemenceau's mission to America, but criticized French policies.

**Soldier Silenced**  
It was during Mr. Hitchcock's attack in connection with alleged atrocities of black French colonialists in Germany, that the Negro soldier, who later gave his name as Lucius Jones, a patient at a Government hospital near here, rose in the gallery and sought to question the Senator.

Vice-President Coolidge banged the gavel and Senate attendants rushed forward and restrained the man.

The Negro soon left the galleries, but returned for the rest of the debate while J. Thomas Hefflin (D.) of Alabama, incensed at what he termed was an "insult" to the Senate, demanded the man's expulsion. Charles Curtis (R.) of Kansas, and Mr. Hitchcock, however, expressed the belief that the Negro had acted through ignorance, and no action was taken.

Mr. Hitchcock declared that the former Premier's denials of the use of black troops had been disproved. He presented figures to show that 23,000 black colonialists were in Germany last month.

He also said the reparation demands upon Germany were "impossible."

Mr. Myers declared he resented having M. Clemenceau "rebuked and assailed" and added that he was in complete agreement with M. Clemenceau's "argument that America erred in not joining the League of Nations."

He deplored what he said were "expressions of sympathy for Germany" by Mr. Hitchcock.

**Allies Called Too Lenient**  
"Every dollar laid on Germany in reparations should be collected and I have no sympathy with the whining of Germany against France," said Mr. Myers, who pictured the former Kaiser as "feasting and making merry because the Allies have been too lenient" with Germany.

"There is no manner of doubt that

Germany is preparing to wage another war on France," he asserted.

Mr. Owen expressed sorrow that M. Clemenceau, Lloyd George and others at the peace table had "wrung concessions" from former President Wilson and caused resentment in this country with sentiment resulting in rejection of the Versailles Treaty.

"The French leadership is slowly isolating from the French Government the sympathy of the world," he declared, "in spite of the fact that the American people have felt a great and sentimental friendship for the people of France."

Mr. Owen said M. Clemenceau's visit might "open the door" to a better understanding between European nations and the United States and he suggested inviting French, British and Italian leaders to this country for a conference.

Declaring that M. Clemenceau "exerted much" from Woodrow Wilson in the making of the Versailles Treaty, Senator Owen said America would not support a "policy of greed, brute force and injustice between nations" and that America could not co-operate with France in the present state of affairs.

**Mr. Hitchcock Challenges**  
M. Clemenceau's Statements

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Attack was renewed in the Senate today on the views of Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, striking back at the Tiger's reply to his recent speech, called attention to the fact that M. Clemenceau had said that he (Hitchcock) had been retired from office by the people.

"Let me say," continued the Senator, "that M. Clemenceau is also out of office by the votes of the people."

Mr. Hitchcock challenged the former Premier's denial that France was using black troops in the German zone, and as proof of his contention that M. Clemenceau's reply was in line "with his record for reckless statements," put in the record "an authoritative statement" showing that in October France had 23,000 black troops on the Rhine.

**ENTENTE UNITED  
IN MESOPOTAMIAN  
FRONTIER DISPUTE**

(Continued from Page 1)

Finance Commission into various sub-commissions, the conference itself made no progress yesterday.

**Asia Minor Open to Traffic**

By Special Cable  
ROME, Nov. 28.—The American attitude at Lausanne relative to the three-party agreement, has caused surprise in Rome. It is inexact to say that the three-party agreement is a secret treaty, as the full text was published shortly after the stipulation.

The agreement only relates to allied limitation of the zones of influence in Anatolia, and made in order to determine the Italian and French interests in the provinces of Karmania and Cilicia respectively. Asia Minor is therefore completely open to international traffic.

**Refugees' Terrible Condition**

By Special Cable  
ATHENS, Nov. 28.—The overcrowding of the refugees from Thrace, Asia Minor and Constantinople has obliged the Government to forbid any further immigration from Athens, Pireus, Crete, Volo and Salonika. Conditions are dire, although the Government is doing its utmost to the limit of the country's resources.

**CORK CORPORATION  
DEFIES ARMY ORDER**

CORK, Nov. 28 (By The Associated Press).—By a vote of 20 to 10 the Cork Corporation decided today to make nominations to the Irish Senate created by the Free State constitution.

Previous to the ballot a letter, signed by the officer commanding Cork brigade No. 1, Irish Republican Army, was read by the town clerk.

"Owing to the murderous and illegal executions of four young Irishmen at Kilmainham Jail, Dublin, whose only crime was that they fought for the complete independence of Ireland," the letter said, "you are hereby warned that any member of the Cork Corporation participating in nominations to this illegal Senate will be held as acquiescing in these murderous executions, and those responsible will be dealt with accordingly."

**POWER SOUGHT FOR BOARD**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Legislation, to broaden the powers of the German-American Claims Commission is under consideration by Senate leaders who want to give more definite legal status to the commission's findings. A Senate judiciary subcommittee is working on a bill which probably will also fix a time limitation within which American claimants may file claims.

## IRISH BILL PASSES SECOND READING

Debate in British Parliament Shows Nothing to Be Said to Embarrass Irishmen

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The House of Commons here last night was crowded to its utmost limits. Every seat was occupied. The members stood thick in the galleries. Peers filled the galleries. Queues waited in the corridors. The occasion was the debate upon the Irish constitution bill, which passed its second reading, and an important pronouncement was also made by Mr. Bonar Law, the Prime Minister, about allied indebtedness.

The Irish constitution debate set the seal upon the arrangements made by Mr. Lloyd George for self-government to Ireland. It proved, as speaker after speaker rose to support the Government, that the elected representatives of Great Britain are practically unanimous in their determination that this arrangement shall have the fullest and fairest trial and that nothing shall be said at this stage to embarrass the Irishmen, upon whom now devolves the heavy task of governing their own country for themselves.

This epoch-making decision about Ireland overshadowed, and did not obscure Mr. Bonar Law's pronouncement of allied indebtedness. This pronouncement was to the effect that the much-disputed Balfour note, which has raised so many objections here and abroad, is to be reconsidered. So far, Mr. Bonar Law said, no formal discussion had taken place with the Allies on the subject of reparations, but when this discussion did take place his Government would be "free to consider the question in all its aspects."

This means that the tentative proposals from Paris, today published here, for reopening the entire question can be gone into without restriction. It means also that Great Britain's new Government is determined not to allow itself to be hampered more than can be helped in this important matter by what has gone before and that the happier relations now prevailing between Great Britain and France are to make orderly procedure felt in the negotiations for a settlement, which must soon commence.

**DR. NANSEN EULOGIZES  
WORK OF AMERICANS**

ATHENS, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the general co-ordination committee here, Fridtjof Nansen, the League of Nations representative, said that the most serious development recently had been the news of the new exodus from Asia Minor, begun under Angora's order, expelling all Christians from Kemalist territory.

Dr. Nansen said that the flight from the interior was begun in a very panicky manner, and he hoped some measures would be taken by the powers in order to assure orderly exodus and enable refugees to bring out implements and cattle. He estimated this new refugee movement would reach a total of 350,000, of which two-thirds were Greeks and one-third Armenians.

After hearing the committee's summary of the Near East Relief work in the Greek islands, Dr. Nansen said, "The American work on Mytilene, Chios, and Samos has been the finest done anywhere in the present refugee movement. The greatest danger of the immediate future in refugee centers is the health situation."

The situation threatens to be grave at Salonika this winter, for the refugees will probably reach a total of over 200,000, and the ability of Salonika and its hinterland to absorb them is very limited until spring.

Dr. Nansen, reporting on his trip to Mudania, said the Turkish attitude was generally intolerant to his humanitarian proposals, and he sees little likelihood of their releasing Greek male prisoners now in Anatolia.

**OREGON UNIVERSITY  
ENROLLMENT LARGER**

EUGENE, Ore., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence).—An increase of 15 per cent in the total enrollment in all departments of the University of Oregon this term over the fall session of last year is shown in a report of the President, P. L. Campbell, to the University Board of Regents. The percentage of increase of full-time students in residence at Eugene is 3.3 per cent.

The total current enrollment in the university for credit for graduation is 5161 again, 4449 the first term of last year. Counting the 830 students enrolled during the summer session and the new students entering during the second and third terms, the total enrollment of students in degree courses for the current year will be in excess of 6500.

## Miss Mary MacSwiney Released From Prison

By The Associated Press

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—Miss MARY MACSWINEY was released from Mountjoy Prison yesterday, the twenty-third day of her hunger strike. The order for her release was issued by the Provisional Government to the military authorities, who acted promptly.

The popular surprise over the release of Mary MacSwiney was largely because the early declarations from Government quarters were so unequivocal against permitting the prisoners' hunger strike to sway the authorities from their course. Eventually, it develops, the argument that her release would set a serious precedent and might influence many of the thousands of prisoners held by the Free State to emulate her example, was set aside.

**\$2,930,919.10 TAX  
ON BINGHAM ESTATE**

Will Reduce Kentucky Floating Debt by \$700,000 and Pay All Teachers' Salaries

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28 (Special).—Fixing the value of the estate of Mrs. Mary Flagler Bingham at \$67,306,573.68, the Court of Appeals has set the inheritance tax due the State of Kentucky at \$2,930,919.10. The decision upholds that of a lower court.

The estate already has paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$1,029,776.19, and there is due under this judgment \$1,901,142.91 with accrued interest. The higher court held that interest on the taxes due should begin 18 months from July 27, 1917.

Mrs. Bingham was the wife of Judge Robert Worth Bingham, owner of two large Kentucky newspapers, and the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Florida East-Coast magnate.

**Subject to Tax**  
The upper court held that the Flagler trust appraised by the lower court at \$39,992,545.54 is subject to tax, but deducted \$10,000,000 paid by the estate for federal tax and inheritance taxes elsewhere. Legacies to religious, educational and other organizations also were exempted. The judgment included an appraisal of 125,000 shares of Florida East Coast Railway stock at \$3,125,000.

Besides participating generally in the \$10,000,000 federal inheritance tax the people of Kentucky will also benefit by the \$2,930,919.10 in this way: It is estimated that the new payment on the Bingham inheritance tax to Kentucky will reduce the State's floating debt by \$700,000. Numerous state funds, such as the road fund, will also reap the benefit of the tax. The school fund will receive \$550,000, which will retire all its outstanding warrants and place the payment of teachers' salaries on a cash basis.

**Decision of Upper Court**  
The upper court held in its decision: The Kentucky inheritance law imposed a tax upon the transfer to heirs on all property a resident descendant possessed, and it is held that Mrs. Bingham was a resident possessed of property which had been devised to others in trust for her sole use and benefit. Even though she died before the expiration of the trust period those who received the inheritance must pay an inheritance tax on their respective interests in such property.

The amount of tax paid on personal property to the Federal Government is to be deducted from the total value of the estate before the state tax is computed.

Inheritance taxes imposed by other states in which property is located are to be deducted from the value of the estate before the Kentucky tax is computed.

Legacies to educational and religious organizations not operated for gain but as purely public charities are exempt from taxation.

Large blocks of stocks, bonds and securities are to be appraised by the same methods as small blocks, at the prevailing market price on the taxing date.

Interest runs at 6 per cent a year from 18 months after Mrs. Bingham's death upon the amount of inheritance actually found at that date, whatever the cause of delay before that time.

Where all the stock of a railroad company of par value of \$12,500,000 was owned by one person and same had never been offered for sale or paid a dividend, the court did not err in fixing its value at 25 cents on the dollar under evidence introduced.

**WAGE INCREASE ANNOUNCED**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The Massachusetts Mfg. Company, which operates tire fabric mills in Taunton, Putnam and Warren, announced a wage increase of 6 per cent today, to affect about 1500 employees. This is the second increase since Sept. 1.

## INDIANA SCHOOLS FACING SHAKEUP

Investigators Advise New System to Promote Efficiency and Give Child Fair Show

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22 (Special).—Poorly trained and inexperienced teachers, especially in rural elementary schools and small high schools are depriving Indiana children of their rights to adequate education.

That is the dominant message of a report on Indiana educational conditions, made by the state educational experts of the general education board, of New York City, following a year's investigation authorized by the 1921 General Assembly.

The report, in effect, asserts that the State's offer of education to the child is hampered by inefficiencies, inadequacies and a decaying system, and that the child has the right to receive more sincere and cleaner opportunities to develop into a capable citizen.

**Political Interference**  
Children are turned out of school with sixth and seventh grade educations poorly assimilated when they have spent time enough to have acquired a standard eighth grade education, the report says, adding that this is not an exception but the average. Many teachers are found lacking in requirements, and there is little to attract them into finer preparation.

Ten chapters of a report, which will contain eighteen chapters and constitute a printed volume of about 500 pages, were made public by the state commission. The report will be published in book form within a month and distributed widely over the State.

Dr. Charles M. Curry, director of the division of teacher training in the state department of instruction, and chairman of the state commission, transmitted the report to Gov. McCray who will present it to the next General Assembly in January.

**Factors That Are Responsible**  
The part made public describes achievements and conditions of Indiana's school system, outlines factors responsible for conditions and the methods to be followed in reorganizing the system from top to bottom.

In six other chapters, now in process of revision, the general suggestions regarding changes will be elaborated in detail, for the guidance of the General Assembly. Two closing chapters of the report will be devoted to a study of Indiana University and of Purdue University.

Part I is devoted to the following subjects: Instruction and pupil progress in elementary schools, instruction in high schools, training, licenses and salaries of teachers, teacher-training institutions, buildings, grounds and equipment, high schools, vocational education, local administration, state administration and financing the schools.

**Recommendations**  
Following are some of the principal recommendations of change that the commission submits:

Abolition of a system of licensing teachers on examination, to be succeeded by a system based on credentials presented by non-accredited teacher-training institutions; different kinds and grades of licenses to be issued for each kind of school work that calls for special training; each kind and grade of license to be linked, on the one hand, with a specific amount and kind of required school training, and on the other hand, with a prescribed minimum wage, varying with amount of successful experience.

Reorganization of the State Normal School to return it to its primary function and obligation of training elementary teachers.

Redrafting of the requirements of Indiana University for the A. B. degree or the establishment of a special degree for students in education in order that students who wish to do so may make appropriate professional preparation for high school teaching.

Substitution of the county as the local unit of school administration, in place of the township, which has become too small a unit to serve as an equitable, adequate and efficient basis for school administration.

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## DEPUTY ATTACKS BENITO MUSSOLINI

Objects to Premier's Revolutionary Methods—Italy's Financial Position

By Special Cable  
ROME, Nov. 28.—In the Senate debate on the Government's policy, Senator Albertini made a speech in opposition, saying that he was surprised that no deputy had protested the words which Signor Mussolini had used against Parliament. He admitted, however, that Fascism had earned the country's gratitude for saving Italy from socialism, but he pointed out that it was possible for Signor Mussolini to form a Government without an armed insurrection. Signor Mussolini, he declared, should not use the power bestowed upon him by Parliament as a dictator. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Government would be above party politics in the application of the law and the restoration of order.

Signor Tangorra, Minister of the Treasury, outlined the financial policy of the Government, saying that the deficit next year would be 5,200,000,000 lire. When the problem of Italy's debts to England and the United States was solved, the financial situation would be greatly relieved.

Signor Mussolini concluded the debate by stating that he would remain Foreign Minister. Italy's foreign policy, he said, had no imperialist aims, but it was not renunciatory. The ideal foreign policy was peace, but a country should always be prepared for the eventuality of war. Signor Mussolini informed the Senate that he had been able to make the Allies understand that Italy decidedly claimed the right to defend its own interests. The Senate voted unanimous confidence in Signor Mussolini.

**CAPITAL SENTENCES  
IMPOSED ON GREEKS**

Former Cabinet Officers and Army Officials Convicted of High Treason

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (By The Associated Press).—All but two of the former Cabinet officers and army officials accused of high treason in connection with the Greek debacle in Asia Minor have been sentenced to capital punishment by the military court-martial that heard the charges. A sentence of life imprisonment and degradation was imposed upon Admiral Goudas and General Stratigos.

The last day of the trial attracted a large assemblage. Deep silence prevailed when the judges resumed their seats after their deliberations on the judgment to be rendered, and the scene was one of tense emotion when General Athones, president of the court, read the verdict.

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## DIVIDENDS SHOW HOW COAL ROADS MULCT CONSUMER

(Continued from Page 1)

owners of the anthracite monopoly and their descendants expect to receive in the next 1911 year? Do the profits up to date justify them in believing that they have been smited on by Fortune? The figures speak for themselves.

### Dividend Records

Professor Jones after explaining, as previously mentioned, how the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company came to be organized by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, that "almost from the beginning it has paid 10 per cent dividends, and in 1913 it declared an extra dividend of 20 per cent while at the same time it was building up an enormous surplus."

That was in 1914. Perhaps it would be illuminating to follow the fortunes of this single subsidiary company. It should be remembered that it represents but one of the three points at which the Lackawanna system may extract profits from coal. The profit derived by high freight rate will be considered later.

Professor Jones leaves this founding of a coal company left by the exigencies of law on the Lackawanna front door step in its lusty fifth year, turning out smug little dividends of 10 per cent annually with an occasional extra of 20 per cent thrown in.

A brief filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney-General in 1914, sheds further light on the early years:

The coal company commenced business on Aug. 9, 1909, with a capital stock of \$6,500,000. By Dec. 31, 1912, in addition to having paid dividends aggregating \$2,141,981.25, it had accumulated a surplus of \$4,938,382.75.

### Subsequent Returns

Further information on the development of the founding may be gathered from standard financial manuals, for example, Moody's Analysis of Investments, 1919, says of it:

Dividends have been paid as follows:

1910 to date, 10 per cent per annum, in quarterly (January) payments; April, 1912, 20 per cent extra was paid; in May, 1914, 10 per cent extra; in July, 1915, 50 per cent extra; in July, 1916, 10 per cent extra, and in June, 1917, a special dividend of \$2 per share (50 per cent) was paid. In December, 1917, paid special dividend of 20 per cent per share, payable \$7.50 in British Government Bonds and \$12.50 in Liberty Bonds. In July, 1918, paid special dividends of \$15 per share, payable in Liberty Loan 3d 4 1/2% at par.

It appears, therefore, that the dividend disbursements made by this company from organization amounted to a total of 300 per cent on its capital stock outstanding. One is tempted to wonder if it is coal mines or gold mines of which one is reading. What the railroads were earning meanwhile, while their subsidiaries were piling up surpluses, of which this is an example, can be found by recourse to Poor's Manual of Railroads. It is to be seen there that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western paid, from 1898 to 1921, a total of 59 1/2 per cent in dividend disbursements, or an average of 25 per cent a year. Certainly this does not open up what could be described as other than a cheerful prospect for the shareholders of the Lackawanna in the next 115 years. It must be said that the dividend of 118 per cent paid in 1921 came through unusual circumstances not likely to be repeated immediately.

### Other Roads Fruitful

The Central Railroad of New Jersey, another anthracite line, from 1910 to 1919 paid annual dividends of 12 per cent.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has paid fat dividends, beginning with 20 per cent in 1905, never less than 25 per cent in 1919, and never less than 10 per cent from then on. Of the various anthracite carriers, the heavily over-capitalized Erie is the only company which has paid no dividend since 1898.

Contrasting sharply with these returns, the dividend rates of the railroads enjoying only normal prosperity seems small. For the 24-year period, 1898-1921, the Pennsylvania Railroad averaged 6 per cent on its common stock, the New York Central 5 per cent, the Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2 per cent. Evidently the anthracite railroads have been getting profits far above those of the great trunk lines.

The table below shows how these profits are obtained. It is a comparison of the freight rates charged by anthracite lines on the monopolized hard coal product with rates on bituminous or soft coal, in which there is no monopoly. It is considered slightly cheaper to carry soft than hard coal.

### Tidewater Rates Basic

Regarding the rate to New York tidewater, it should be remembered that this rate largely sets the rates for other areas. The Interstate Commerce Commission recognized this fact in 1915, when it said, "Through rates to New England points are influenced to a large extent by the rates to tidewater (New York) for re-shipment."

### ANTHRACITE

From	Rate per gross ton	Rate for dest. to min. to car of 47 miles to nation 1 mile
From N. Y. to Central Penn.	2.50	3.11
Queensbury Dist.	2.90	3.21
Youghiogheny		
Dist. ....	4.40	3.26
Pittsburgh Dist.	4.00	3.51
Bituminous to		
Hampton Rds.		
from Virginia		
Fields ....	4.03	2.80

This table was prepared by the Anthracite Coal Consumers' Association, Inc., in New York, to support their contention that the buyer of hard coal could get his product \$1.30 a ton cheaper if the anthracite roads were allowed to charge no more for hauling hard coal than for their other freight.

The association seeks "to reduce the

## UNIONS ARE ACCUSED OF TAXING MEMBERS \$100,000,000 YEARLY

W. H. Barr Says Bituminous Miners' Unions Garnered \$17,000,000 Before Coal Strike and Questions Value

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—In making his annual address to the members of the National Founders Association, the annual convention of which has just closed at the Hotel Astor, William H. Barr, president, called the attention of the association to the fact that the aggregate of dues paid by the union laborer to the American Federation of Labor and other bodies reaches the vast sum of \$10,000,000 a year.

Out of this deep pocketbook, Mr. Barr said, are paid not only the salaries and traveling expenses of the officers, the legal expenses, and the wages of a large number of business agents, or walking delegates, but in addition the cost of protective activities of the federation in Washington and the states whenever the interests of Labor are threatened by legislative program.

### Miners' Union Got \$17,000,000

The bituminous coal miners in 1921, in preparation, no doubt, for the big strike of this year, collected from its members in dues \$17,000,000. Nearly all of this money was obtained through the check-off system, against which the coal operators took a decided stand.

### Value of Unions

The present is a most opportune time, Mr. Barr said, for Congress to determine what the public value of the unions is, and to obtain information on, among others, the following points:

What value have the unions to their members?

Who are the chief beneficiaries of unionism, and how does the financial standing of the union man compare with that of the open-shop worker?

To what extent has restriction of output contributed to the increased cost of living?

How are strike votes taken, and what is the average percentage of the membership voting?

Who counts the votes, and where?

What is the total income of all the

present exorbitant freight rate on anthracite coal" at least \$1.30 a ton and to pass this amount from the monopoly to the consumer.

### Tax on Anthracite Upheld

by Decision of Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—States may impose a tax upon products produced within their borders before such products enter interstate commerce, even though other states are large consumers of such products and do not produce them, the Supreme Court held yesterday. The decision was handed down in a case challenging the constitutionality of the tax imposed by Pennsylvania on anthracite, and was rendered by Justice Joseph McKenna, no dissent being noted.

The importance of the decision was emphasized by New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the New England states denouncing the tax as giving Pennsylvania a monopoly, and as levying a tribute on those states which do not produce but must have anthracite as fuel.

### Lines of Attack

Two questions were presented: One whether Pennsylvania in taxing anthracite and not bituminous coal had not illegally discriminated in its classification, and the other whether it was not a tax on interstate commerce. It was contended by those opposing the tax that, if sustained by the Supreme Court, wheat and corn produced in states could tax such grains, the southern states cotton, and manufacturing states could impose a tax on manufactured products. The tax in question, while comparatively a new method among states for raising revenue, apparently is growing in popularity and there is now pending in the Supreme court a case involving an attack on the tax imposed by Minnesota upon iron ore mined within its borders.

Emphasis given to the importance of anthracite as a fuel in those states which attacked the law was reviewed by the court, which pointed out that in some of them municipal laws and ordinances forbade the use of other coal for domestic purposes. It was also pointed out that 80 per cent of the total anthracite production of Pennsylvania was shipped outside that State.

Whether any state law or action impinges on interstate commerce, Justice McKenna declared, depends upon the law or action and not on what may be said as to the motive for it. He added:

A tax upon articles in one State that are destined for use in another State cannot be called a regulation of interstate commerce, whether imposed in the certainty of a return from a monopoly existing, or in the doubt and chances because of competition.

### Question of Commerce

The court discussed at length the question whether the products of a state that have, or are destined to have a market in other states, are subjects of interstate commerce, though they have moved from the place of their production or preparation. If the possibility or certainty that an article produced in one state was destined for markets in another determined it to be in interstate commerce before the beginning of its movement from the state, the court said, it would seem to follow that it is in such commerce from the instant of its growth or production, and in the case of coals, as they lie in the ground. Such a ruling would, it added, nationalize all industries.

The Pennsylvania case was brought by the Helzer agency against the Thomas Colliery Company and others and officers of the State. The law which was attacked was passed in 1921, and sustained by the state courts after two laws, previously passed and substantially the same in all essential

international unions in America for the last year, and how is it spent?

What percentage goes for salaries and what percentage actually returns to the members in the form of benefits?

Why is the incorporation of unions and correlative financial responsibility not made compulsory?

Why is it that when the railroad brotherhoods elected that the word "violence" be included in a given contract, and that "assault and battery" was not regarded by them as a form of violence?

Why is it that the murder of 60 men by union members and sympathizers in the State of Illinois evoked no protest?

### Minority May Vote Strike

In explaining some of these points today, Mr. Barr said that a strike vote often represented a minority decision, as frequently only a handful of a union's membership attended the strike meeting and cast ballots. The entire membership should vote on a strike issue, he said, and the ballot should be counted by a Government official or by a federal judge.

The Founders Association, Mr. Barr said, is opposed to arbitrary limitation of output and working hours. They wished to have more control, also, he said, over the number of workmen they might employ and the number of apprentices permitted to learn the trades. As to union membership, an efficiency standard should be established, he said, in some trades. In the molders' union, Mr. Barr said that at present men who are not properly trained are able to obtain union cards.

The association went on record as opposed to any proposal that would take from the courts and place in the hands of Congress the final decision on questions of constitutionality.

The Founders, which includes iron, steel and brass founding establishments, re-elected Mr. Barr president and Charles L. Taylor of Hartford, Conn., vice-president. It is taking an active part in the open shop campaign.

features, had been declared by those courts unconstitutional.

Regarding the contention that anthracite and bituminous coal are fuels and necessarily, therefore, must be associated in the same class for tax purposes, Mr. Barr said that the tax was arbitrary and unreasonable, creating inequality which rendered the tax invalid. Justice McKenna, after describing the respective uses of the two fuels, declared that "it is competent for a state to exempt certain kinds of property and tax others. The tax on anthracite is only being applied to clear and hostile discriminations against particular persons and classes." Discriminations merely are not prohibited, for it was recognized that there are "discriminations which the best interests of society require."

## ORIENTAL BOOKS IN LIBRARIES DESCRIBED

A meeting of the Special Libraries Association held last night in the Athenaeum, Beacon Street, Boston, was addressed by Miss H. H. Hiron, who is in charge of the Chinese and Japanese collection of books at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Edith Guerier, from the staff of the Boston Public Library, and C. K. Bolton, librarian of the Athenaeum, Miss Hiron spoke on oriental collections contained in European libraries and Miss Guerier recounted stories of her investigations among libraries in Europe, speaking especially of those in France and Belgium, and showing some printed exhibits. The members of the association who were guests of the trustees of the Athenaeum were shown the treasures in the library by Mr. Bolton.

## SENATOR LA FOLLETTE DENIES STORY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Robert La Follette (R.), United States Senator from Wisconsin, declared in a statement last night that reports emanating from Phoenix, Ariz., concerning a telephone conversation with Governor Hunt were "absolutely without foundation in fact" and "misleading in every detail." He had made no mention of "a third political party" in his conversation with the Governor, Mr. La Follette said.

### ANTI-JAPANESE CALLED FAD

Anti-Japanese feeling in the United States is merely a fad of public opinion which will soon wear itself out, according to Poutney Bigelow, author and authority on colonization, who spoke last night at the annual dinner of the Japan Society of Boston, held in the Hotel Vendome, Boston. Mr. Bigelow declared there is more of the spirit of the Golden Rule in Japan, in common with other Oriental countries, than in the western nations. He saw no reason for any friction between the United States and Japan.

"The Family" as Lecture Topic  
"The Family Today" will be the subject on which Bishop William Lawrence of Boston and Judge Frederick P. Cabot of the Juvenile Court will speak at a meeting, organized by the Family Welfare Society, in Steiner Hall, Boylston Street, on Monday, Dec. 4, at 4 p. m. John F. Moore, president of the society, will act as chairman.

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## MR. BURKE BLOCKS "RAID" ON LANDS OF THE PUEBLOS

(Continued from Page 1)

that claims of all kinds run into thousands of acres.

Outstanding objections to the bill, Subsection 2 of section 2 is objectionable because it takes from the Bureau of Indian Affairs the authority to deal with purely Indian problems of administration and government, which are supposed to be and presumptively within the duty laid upon the bureau by law; and transfers that authority to a court of law which is not supposed to have either knowledge or means of investigation to enable it to understand or solve such problems.

Section 3 is objectionable in that it purports to confer its jurisdiction upon the courts of the State of New Mexico, meaning the state courts as opposed to the federal courts, over lands owned by Indians which have been segregated from Pueblo lands by final decree.

Section 7 is objectionable because, contrary to the usual practice and procedure in courts of law and equity in such matters, it requires the court to accept and make competent secondary evidence without the necessity of introducing the original, the best evidence where it exists of the character of possession of land, and of the boundaries and extent thereof.

### Requires Court Recognition

Section 8 is objectionable in that it requires the court to recognize and approve the state courts as having possession without color of title, and to decree the land to squatters who have had possession for 10 years prior to 1910. The manifest injustice of this is demonstrated by the fact that the Indians and the Government as well have a valid defense against all titles by adverse possession for the reason that the laws of the United States cannot run against either, and yet by the provisions of this act, that defense is destroyed. Again, the provisions of this section in the case of a conflict between the claims of the United States to non-Indians and patented Indian lands, make the claimant of non-Indian patented lands the owner of these lands, while the Indians, in conflict, and require the court to decree to such non-Indian such lands without giving the Indians the right to assert and prove a superior title to the lands.

Section 9 is objectionable because while it claims a right with respect to waters which are in the United States and the regulation of the Interior Department they would be entitled to, and requires them further to submit to the laws of New Mexico for any further application of law.

Section 15 is objectionable because it makes the Joy Survey prima facie evidence of the boundaries of non-Indian patented lands by Indians, turning the survey into an instrument against the Government and the Indians, instead of a means of defense, which was the original purpose.

Section 16 is objectionable because it enables claimants, who are nothing but squatters upon the Indian land, to purchase such land at a value which is so low as to constitute in fact no compensation to the Indians for their loss; and the Indians are given no option to sell or not to sell. In general the bill is so full of inconsistencies, contradictions and language requiring such a mental strain to render it impossible of amendment in such a way as to serve any useful purpose either for the Indians or for the United States, and for that reason and to that extent this legislation will be rejected.

### Mr. Burke Gives Side

The report further admits that present conditions are intolerable, and that congressional investigation is necessary, but contends that this must be based on fairness to both sides. A non-partisan commission, appointed by the President, and clothed with judicial powers and wide discretion, will, in the opinion of the two bodies making the recommendation, meet the situation better than any means that might be employed.

"This commission should have jurisdiction both in law and equity to sit in all cases involving Indian lands, falling under the first and second classes set forth in the analysis of the bill and should be directed to follow the law and equity proceedings in any court," the report says.

Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had his desk piled high with protests on the bill entered by various western organizations and by representatives of the Pueblo Indians themselves.

"All of these protests," said Mr. Burke, "are based upon misconception of the bill and what it was intended to accomplish. The Indians were perfectly satisfied until some of these organizations, who have undertaken to protect them stirred them up."

"All that the bill does is to give the Pueblo Indians and the settlers who claim title to certain lands the right to take their cases to court. It does not, as is charged, deprive the Indians of water rights on their lands, or grant to non-Indian settlers title to lands which they obtained fraudulently. It simply means that any questionable title will be determined by the courts."

Commissioner Burke did not deny that under section 8 of the bill settlers who have been in possession of land for 10 years prior to 1910 are given the

right of clear title to that land, no matter how possession was originally secured.

"This principle of peaceable possession is a well established and recognized one," he declared. "You must have time limit which insures clear title."

As to the proposal that the rights of the Indians would be more carefully protected by a commission appointed to settle the land grants controversies now raging, than they would by the courts, Mr. Burke declared that a "Commission could never get anywhere in settling the question."

"There have been complaints about taking this branch of Indian Administration out of the jurisdiction of the Indian Affairs Bureau, which is entrusted with all phases of Indian welfare. But the bureau has never had any power to settle the matter of the Pueblo Indian land grants, which is a question for the courts," he declared.

"There may be defects in this bill," Mr. Burke admitted, "but it is the best measure yet devised for clearing up the situation. In a case like this it is necessary to compromise. Prior to the passage of the bill by the Senate we received no protests at all, nor any suggestions for amendment."

The bill was drawn up after a series of conferences between the Indian Bureau officials and A. P. Renahan of Santa Fe, attorney for the non-Indian claimants, and R. E. Twitchell, assistant Attorney-General of Santa Fe, for the Government and the Pueblo Indians.

### Measure Defended

Mr. Bursum made the following defense of his measure: "The bill is not a measure connected with the bill, either in the framing of it, or its passage, who has the slightest desire to in any way infringe on the rights of the Indians. The bill represents the results of approximately a year's careful investigation by impartial boards of the Government."

The non-Indians who are involved in the present controversy, or at least most of them, were born upon the lands situated within the so-called Pueblo grants, which means town grants.

The title and rights of the non-Indians had always been recognized as being valid and had not been questioned either by the Government or the Indians, until the Sandoval case was decided by the Supreme Court. This decision cast a cloud upon these titles. Thereupon representatives of the settlers and representatives of the Government held a conference with the Federal Indian Affairs for the purpose of considering all of the facts in the premises and for the further purpose of determining the proper remedy essential to extending justice to all.

A hearing was held before the Secretary of the Interior. The net result was a mutual agreement to submit for consideration of Congress the legislation included in the Bursum bill. In all of the procedure as provided by the bill the Indian is favored. The burden of proof is upon the settler. He is limited to five years to file his complaint. No cost will be taxed against any settler. He need not employ an attorney unless he so chooses.

Not only is this legislation important to settlers, but it is also important to the Indian because the bill will give quit title to the Indians upon all lands embraced within the grants except those lands which the settler has proved to the court rightfully belong to him.

It is by no means a determined fact that these land grants belong to the Indians, and for that reason and to that extent this legislation will be returned to his advantage. I am in favor of doing justice to both the Indian and the non-Indian.

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### CARMEN VOTE ANNOUNCED

Results of the Boston Carmen Union's primary balloting for officers, held in Old Franklin Schoolhouse, Washington and Dover streets, last night were announced today and include the following: For president, Charles J. Clark and John J. Nagle; vice-president, J. J. Flanagan and Michael O'Hare; business agent, Matthew McLaughlin and William Walsh; recording secretary, Michael Walsh and Maxwell Wiley; assistant recording secretary, John J. Lyons and Miss May Songster. The elections are next Monday.

### BANK AMALGAMATION

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Negotiations are proceeding in Prague toward the amalgamation of the Banque Industrielle et Agricole de Moravie and the Banque de Moravie et Silésie, with a total capital of \$6,000,000 Czechoslovakian crowns.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCOPE WIDENED TO INCLUDE HOMES

Modern Housewife Requires Knowledge of Economics—Experts Discuss Methods

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28 (Special).—Sewing and cooking no more constitute home-making than the "three Rs" make culture, according to the delegates at the conference of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, in session here today. Ready-to-wear clothes and ready-cooked food have revolutionized the work of the housewife. Today her problems are economic. She must be a manager, a purchasing agent, a budgeting clerk, an efficiency expert, as well as a reception room hostess.

How to train the girls of today for this manifold work is the problem before the delegates in the second day of the conference called by the Federal Board. All of the discussions are especially interesting in view of the proposed Fess Bill, which would alter the present status of the home economics bureau of the Federal Board. The purpose of the Fess Bill is to amend the Vocational Education Act, operative since 1917, in such a way that vocational training in home-making pursuits may receive as much aid from federal funds, and that these funds may be suitably administered as in the case with vocational training in agriculture and industrial pursuits.

### Maximum of \$3,000,000

Home economics now may receive one-fifth as much from federal funds as either of the other two groups of occupations, or one-tenth as much as the two together. The present act allowed \$300,000 for home economics in 1921, gradually increasing this sum to a maximum of \$600,000 in 1927. The amendment provides for an increase rising from \$500,000 to a maximum of about \$3,000,000 in 1932. The bill has received the support of a number of national organizations of women and a sub-committee of the Joint Legislative Committee representing 10,000,000 organized women is working in Washington for its passage.

According to Miss Anna E. Richardson, head of the home economics bureau, and Miss Adelaide Steele Baylor, assistant, who is presiding over today's conference, when the Federal law became operative 1,000,000 girls between the ages of 14 and 18 were dropping out of school annually to go into industry. The bureau has attempted to build up schools which should train girls for the dual work of wage earning and home building. Today 47 states are offering courses on the wide program of instruction in choice of shelter, budgeting, buying food and clothing, standards in clothing, and child care, with the purpose of training girls to maintain wholesome home conditions for the happiness and well-being of the American family life.

These courses are reaching 25,196 girls in full-time schools, 37,000 girls who are engaged in industry or working at home, and who attend schools for part-time, and 63,219 women in evening classes. The training is two-fold instruction to girls and women for use in their homes and for occupational opportunities in the field of housework.

### Trained Teachers Needed

The training of teachers to give these courses is one of the topics which is receiving considerable attention in today's discussions. Five years ago there were two State supervisors of this work. Today there are 48 and several hundred institutions are offering courses, demanding staffs of trained women.

Interesting reports of the work in the various states are being given by the delegates. Forty-eight institutions now have practice houses where girls live for varying periods, dividing the work so that each has an opportunity to test the knowledge which she has gained in classes. Ten other states have apartments or set aside part of their dormitories for such laboratories.

Four years ago the University of Minnesota started the system of borrowing small children from orphanages and placing them in the houses for the students to care for, duplicating that phase of family work. The experiment worked so successfully with the children, one of whom was adopted into a good home, that

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other colleges are now employing this method, among them the State Agricultural College at Stillwater, Okla., Oakland, Cal., has two such practice houses in the cotton mill district, and at each has established a day nursery where working mothers may leave their children, the students cooking, sewing and washing for the children and amusing them during the day. The practice house is a big chance from the old "hollow-square laboratories" where students in cooking and sewing courses tested their knowledge.

### Applying of Knowledge

The "home project" is also receiving much attention in today's discussions. How to adjust a program so that a student has an opportunity to use in her own home the knowledge she is gaining of cooking, sewing or interior decoration, securing the co-operation of the mother and making it possible of the teacher to supervise the home work, is one of the questions which still needs working out, according to the state representatives.

The possibilities of this work with the foreign-born and Negro girls and women are being emphasized. All of the states where there are separate Negro schools, and a special conference for these schools will take place in January at Tuskegee Institute, following a conference for the white schools in Richmond, Va.

An example of the way in which the work is done in classes for the foreign-born is offered by Texas, where classes of Mexican girls alternate their menus, having American dishes one day and Mexican dishes the next, comparing cost, time to prepare and food values, with the result that they retain the best from both countries.

The agricultural section of the conference is today discussing the new demands for vocational training as indicated by industrial conditions. Farm enterprise analysis and the job basis of teaching are the questions before the agricultural section and the rehabilitation section is having a session on office systems, records, files, forms and reports, followed by a discussion of legislation.

Tomorrow there will be conferences of the delegates who have been attending the Federal Board sessions, and there will also begin the conventions of the American Home Economics Association, the National Society for Vocational Education and the Society for Vocational Education of the Middle West. The Michigan Home Economics Association will also meet on Saturday.

### SCALE GOES TO ARBITRATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28.—The new wage scale of the Springfield and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway companies, to take effect Jan. 1 at the expiration of the present schedule, will go to arbitration, it was announced yesterday by Clark V. Wood, president of both companies, at the close of a conference with representatives of the unions in both cities. The present base rate on both roads is 58 cents an hour. The men ask



## PROPOSED BANKRUPTCY ACT CHANGES EXPECTED TO HELP

Surprisingly Few Abuses of Law Appear Says Member  
of Boston Credit Men's Association

With the amendments which the National Association of Credit Men are hopeful of having enacted at an early date, now before Congress, it is felt that the national Bankruptcy Act will be rendered more efficacious and helpful to the business of the country. That the act of 1898 has proved a most beneficial piece of commercial legislation is evidenced by the fact that year after year business men's organizations have reaffirmed their faith in this law.

Robert A. B. Cook of Phipps, Durgin & Cook, a member of the Boston Credit Men's Association and of the American Bar Association, who has appeared before the congressional judicial committees on bankruptcy legislation, says:

"In an act as comprehensive as this law on bankruptcy it may well be remarked that it is surprising how few abuses actually exist. The very mention of bankruptcy suggests to the people something sordid. This is doubtless because of the supposed stigma attached to one who is obliged to resort to bankruptcy for relief, and also to a type of hangers-on often found in and around bankruptcy courts.

**Serves Worthy Purpose**  
"We must have in thought, though, that bankruptcy serves a worthy purpose and has helped many a merchant to regain his standing in his community. The hangers-on may be regarded with amusement rather than with seriousness. They achieve nothing, they construct nothing, and seldom are they permitted to obstruct."

As a striking example of the proper and honest use of the bankruptcy law Mr. Cook relates the story of how Rolia S. Paul, a hardware merchant of Muncie, Ind., failed with liabilities of \$12,880 and assets of \$300, to later recover and announce that he was able to pay his former creditors all he had ever owed them and asking the clerk of the federal court to mail to him the complete schedule as originally filed.

That is but one example. Many others occur and are known to the judges, referees, and trustees in bankruptcy cases. On the other hand it is of record that men have taken advantage of the law to conceal or to minimize their assets to the loss of honest and considerate creditors.

"That the administration of bankruptcy is a large business in itself is probably but seldom considered," said Mr. Cook. "The reports of the Attorney-General of the United States indicate the administering and closing by the courts of an average of 20,000 cases every year. The amounts realized from the assets of these estates average in excess of \$40,000,000 every year. It must be admitted that in the handling of this tremendous sum of money, abuses have crept in from time to time.

"Many of these abuses are attributable to so-called 'specialists,' who only too frequently are motivated by selfish, sordid motives. It is to be said, however, to the great credit of the judges and referees that wherever these abuses have come to their attention they have promptly suppressed them."

The credit men realize their responsibility, Mr. Cook freely admitted, in their duty to exercise the greatest possible care in selecting the right individuals to represent them in any proceedings of this nature.

**"Bankruptcy Rings"**  
Attorneys familiar with the practice in the bankruptcy cases admit that in some metropolitan centers there are so-called "bankruptcy rings," composed, it is declared, of attorneys whose practices are either wholly or largely in the bankruptcy courts. The attitude of the Massachusetts District Court and the local referees in the appointment of receivers and the administration of estates generally, has precluded, it is confidently asserted, the effective working of such a "ring" in this State, even if there were an inclination among some of the practitioners to form one.

Attorney Cook, who has given and is giving much of his time to a study of this entire subject, declares that there is comparatively little law breaking in bankruptcy. He says:

"While it is true that bankruptcy serves a most useful purpose in business lines in giving relief to the honest debtor and eradicating the ridiculously absurd preferences which were permitted under the old state

assignment laws, and now enabling creditors to share ratably in the assets of a debtor, yet it is equally true that the bankruptcy law is at times evoked for fraudulent purposes. A constant vigilance on the parts of the court and the honest practitioners is required to meet these frauds.

"The bankrupt act provides ample machinery for the prosecution of these frauds. However, they must first be discovered as frauds and a lax receiver or trustee, or collusion with a bankrupt, will serve to prevent the ends of justice. Collusion and fraudulent bankruptcies are the work of what had been termed 'bankruptcy rings.'"

"The United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts has held its referees and trustees and receivers to a strict accountability for their administration. Many of the frauds perpetrated have been successfully prosecuted. There are districts, though, where the same vigilance and diligence have not been shown, with the result that some of the referees themselves have been found to be members of the bankruptcy ring existing in their community."

## TEACHERS' WORK ON IN POVERTY

Mr. Hurrey Tells of Educational  
Conditions Abroad

Conditions of professors and students in all parts of the world, but especially in China, Germany, Austria and Russia, have been the subjects of Charles D. Hurrey's talks to the students of Boston University, during the last week of November. He is secretary of the World Student Federation, which includes more than 200,000 students from 20 countries, has just returned to Boston from a trip around the world.

"College professors in Russia," he said, "where the exchange conditions are so bad that you can buy 1,000,000 rubles for 25 cents, are existing on \$10 a year. This means possibly one meal a day, and no heat, yet they are making this heroic struggle in order that the Russian youth may be trained to lead the country out of the chaos into which it has fallen.

"The Russian and German students are willing to work, and many are struggling in shoe factories, at typesetting, singing, and ushering in movie shows to gain a few dollars to continue their education.

"American students are being asked for \$250,000, not only for Russia, but for other countries as well. The relief funds for food in Russia, entirely administered by Americans, is only sufficient at present to save half of the 40,000 students in distress. It will benefit America to help desperate Europe, for the friendship of the boys and girls who are going to grow up leaders will be a valuable asset for the future of the United States. Without good will, trade is impossible, and America cannot keep out of Europe, for she is already there. We depend on Europe for our trade. We cannot have prosperity alone.

"We should not hold a grudge against needy German students merely because they were in the war. They are the victims of a bad system and not the instigators of it."

In Austria, professors are selling their belongings in an effort to subsidize Mr. Hurrey added, and he quoted a Peruvian professor who had asked him why an Austrian professor should be allowed to starve in Vienna, when his discoveries had benefited people all over the world.

More than 500 Japanese students this year preferred to study in the German universities instead of coming to American institutions because of the attitude of some of the United States leaders as expressed in the press, Mr. Hurrey asserted. He considers this unnecessarily damaging to America, and believes this country should seek to regain the prestige she won in the war.

## PRACTICAL COURSES IN HOME PLANNING

KINGSTON HILL, R. I., Nov. 28 (Special)—Young women at the Rhode Island State College of the senior and junior classes will this year have the

advantage of more practical instruction in the home planning courses than ever with the innovation of tours to actual subjects of study. The tours are being arranged by Mrs. Lillian L. Peppard, head of the department of domestic arts. The tours are led by a student, who selects objectives which have come under her observation.

The series of tours was initiated with a trip through the southern part of the State with gardens, doorways and entrances under discussion, led by Miss Gladys J. L. Peckham of Newport. The next trip will be to the plant of the Maine Manufacturing Company, gold and silversmiths in Providence. Succeeding trips will include views and study of sun-porches, hardware, floor coverings, tapestries, rugs, lighting fixtures, pictures, antiques, flowers, China, crockery, pottery and linen.

## BETTER VERMONT HIGHWAYS SOUGHT

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 28—As one of the features of the educational campaign for better highways throughout the Green Mountain State, and looking toward enabling legislation to attain this end at the coming general assembly, the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce staged a good roads conference in this city yesterday, which was attended by about 150 representatives of local chambers of commerce, farm bureaus and other organizations in all parts of the State.

The speakers included Herbert H. Sisson, commissioner of highways of New York State; Frederick E. Everett, commissioner of the highway department of New Hampshire; Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the highway commission of Maine; and C. H. Stillman, representative of the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. It was the general opinion that a state tax on each gallon of gasoline, sold would be a good foundation for a highway maintenance fund in every state.

## MORE DAIRY CATTLE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts is thought of ordinarily as a manufacturing state, yet it has a dairy industry which is making remarkable progress, according to a statement today by the State Department of Agriculture. There has been an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the number of pure-bred dairy cattle in the State during the past five years, the statement shows. This increase was in spite of the shipment of 5000 cattle to 46 other states as well as to 10 other countries.

Assessors' figures give the year 1915 the smallest number of cows in the State for 50 years. There were assessed 145,049 cows that year. The report of 1921 shows 158,205 cows, an increase of 13,156. Of the increase, 42 per cent was pure bred-dairy cattle. More than 9 per cent of the total dairy cattle are pure bred, a percentage not exceeded by any other state, the department states.

## NASHUA STRIKERS ADVISED TO RETURN

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 28—More than 1200 textile operatives who left this city during the strike will be consulted before the textile unions take action on calling off the strike in progress here since Feb. 13, leaders said last night. Strikers from the Nashua and Jackson mills here deferred voting on settlement of the strike on terms similar to those adopted in Manchester yesterday. At meetings last night the operatives were advised by their leaders to return to work under protest.

## ELECTRICAL PROJECT DROPPED

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 28 (Special)—Officials of the General Electric Company have announced the abandonment of plans for a branch plant of the Lynn works in Gloucester. Some time ago the company took over a former ammunition plant and installed machinery preparatory to establishing a branch of the business here. A spur track was run to the building from the main line of the Boston & Maine Railroad. These details had hardly been completed when announcement came of the change in plans.

## MANY CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL

Twenty-Three Persons Qualify  
to Run for Three Seats in  
Boston Council

Twenty-three individuals have filed with the board of election commissioners the required 2000 signatures of registered voters necessary to have their names printed on the official ballot as candidates for the three places to be filled in the Boston City Council at the election on Dec. 12. It is believed that three or four, possibly more, of these candidates will withdraw from such a contest by or before next Friday evening at 5 o'clock. Two of these candidates for the City Council are women. They are Miss Florence H. Luscomb of 14 Ashford Street, ward 25, who filed 4500 genuine signatures in 72 hours from the time of her entry in the councilmanic contest, and Miss Annie E. Molloy of 98 Cowper Street, ward 1. Miss Molloy is president of the Telephone Operators' Union of Boston.

**May Favor Miss Luscomb**  
It is believed that the Good Government Association, which is conducting an investigation into the careers and capabilities of the various candidates, as it has done for several years, will favor the election of Miss Luscomb, clerk and executive secretary of the Boston League of Women Voters. Miss Luscomb has lived in Boston for 33 years. She is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has been an architect for several years. She has lived in Roxbury, the South End, Back Bay and for the last 23 years in Allston, which section of the city has not been represented in the council since 1915. She has attended many meetings of the City Council as the official observer for the Boston League of Women Voters. She is a member of the Business Women's Club and Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

William C. S. Healey of 193 Webster Street, ward 2, East Boston, former editor of the City-Record in Marion Peters' administration, is being picked by many political observers as a man the Good Government Association will endorse, largely because of his coming from East Boston which has been unrepresented in the City Council since the new charter went into effect with the exception of one year when Alfred Wellington was a member in 1915. Mr. Healey is in the real estate business and is familiar with municipal affairs. He is a graduate of Harvard College.

A third candidate mentioned in connection with the Good Government Association's investigations is Francis D. Harrigan, an attorney having his offices in the Tremont Building. He is a World War veteran and made a creditable showing in the recent Democratic primaries on Sept. 12 when he ran for the nomination for register of deeds against William T. Fitzgerald, the incumbent. One other candidate was in that primary contest for that position. He resides in ward 18, Dorchester.

## Names of Candidates

The candidates who have secured enough signatures to insure their names being printed on the official ballot unless they withdraw between now and Friday night are: James T. Purcell of Ward 13, John P. Higgins of Ward 5, William F. Dwyer of Ward 14, William F. Scanlon of Ward 11, James A. Watson, councilman, of Ward 13; George E. Ferreira of Ward 6, Frank B. Howland of Ward 16, James F. Hanley of Ward 22, Edward B. Creed of Ward 10, David J. Brickley, councilman, of Ward 23; John T. Gibbons of Ward 5, Miss Annie E. Molloy of Ward 1, Peter J. Joyce of Ward 8, Michael Lynch of Ward 18, Thomas R. Kelley of Ward 1, John J. Carey, former state senator, of Ward 13; Leo J. Conway of Ward 25, John J. Lane of Ward 20, Francis D. Harrigan of Ward 18, William C. S. Healey of Ward 2, Martin J. Lee of Ward 5, James A. Goode of Ward 14, and Miss Florence H. Luscomb of Ward 25.

Among these candidates, eight are World War veterans. These are Messrs. Creed, Brickley, Conway, Higgins, Lane, Lee, Ferreira, and Harrigan. Mr. Hanley is a veterinary surgeon. Mr. Ferreira is a steam fitter and a member of the former police force. Michael Lynch is a grocer now, but he was a former policeman, and is now the president of the Boston Social

Club, an old police force organization. Mr. Purcell is a real estate man now. Years ago, before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, he was in a Hanover Street restaurant. Councilman Watson is a salesman of contractors' supplies. Mr. Higgins is a clerk, as is former Senator Carey. Mr. Dwyer is a real estate dealer and ball commissioner. Mr. Howland is a film producer, and Mr. Creed was former secretary of the Boston Americanization Bureau under Mayor Peters. Councilman Brickley deals in automobile supplies, while Mr. Gibbons is manager of the Boston Wholesale Millinery Company. Mr. Joyce is manager of the Helios Storage Battery Company, and Mr. Scanlon is a painter. Mr. Conway is a salesman and Mr. Lane an auto supply dealer.

## DEMOCRATS WIN SPECIAL ELECTION

Party Increases Strength in  
Rhode Island Assembly

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28 (Special)—The special election of unprecedented importance in the Nineteenth Providence Assembly District was won by William F. Brown, Democrat, against Assemblyman Thomas I. Hudson, Republican, by 1255 to 1039, according to the count completed late last night. The election was held to break the tie at 1106, declared by the State Returning Board after a recount of the ward's figures which had declared Mr. Hudson elected. Of the 2600 voters in the district a total of 2294 voted yesterday.

The special election was declared by both sides to be important, as by it might be won or lost the entire Rhode Island assembly. The Grand Committee of the General Assembly will have the filling of many important offices, judgeships, commissions and clerkships. Its winning by the Democrats gives them a positive representation of 49 votes in the House, where two Independents are anti-Republican and where there are 50 Republican members.

The Senate is now constituted apparently with 20 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and three Independents, regarded as anti-Republicans. Thus the all-important Grand Committee vote stands now: 70 Republicans, 63 Democrats, five Independents. With the Independents holding the balance of power, there are 154 out of 194 election districts still to be counted, and indications are that in several districts, where there are wide discrepancies between the vote for candidates and the total vote cast, the State Returning Board may rule to either allow or disallow many ballots thrown out by the local counters, which may make material differences.

The special election in the Providence assembly district followed a vigorous campaign in which both parties pleaded with the voters for favor, claiming that the most vital interests were at stake. The Democrats, who had 22 members in the House and five in the Senate of the last General Assembly, held that the election of Mr. Brown would be tantamount to an endorsement of the new Democratic program of constructive legislation.

## SWEDISH PAPER TRADE

LONDON, Nov. 27—The Swedish newspaper and wrapping paper industry is booked to February by heavy North and South American purchases.

## HIGH COST CAUSES STUDIED IN STATE EDUCATION COURSE

Division of University Extension Starts Class in Economic  
Problems at Boston Public Library

Causes of the high cost of living in relation to the normal income and possible means of remedying the situation through an understanding of it, are details of a course in present-day economic problems by Ernest G. Haggood, head master of the Girls Latin School in Boston, offered by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts State Department of Education, which opened last week in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The causes are not one but many, says Mr. Haggood, and no one, two or three things, therefore, can be expected to appreciably reduce it.

The causes, he says, are: Increase in the world's gold supply, with consequent increase in credit based on gold; the inflated cost of governments, municipal, state and national, measured by the enormous increases of tariffs and direct taxes; increased labor costs resulting from high wages and low output; artificial increases in prices due to monopolies; the increased consumption of all kinds of material goods due to a higher standard of living; the decrease in per capita production of necessities due to landlessness; the steadily shrinking ratio of farm lands to population, together with the drain of population from the farms to urban centers; the diversion of Capital and Labor into the manufacture of goods not essential to ordinary living, and the exorbitant cost of distribution.

## Proved Popular Last Year

This course is designed for those who somehow missed the study of economics in college, perhaps because it did not come in their chosen courses, or who "passed it up" because it seemed too unattractive or difficult, business executives and business men and women generally. The interest they are showing is both surprising and gratifying to those responsible for the course. Introduced last year, it immediately proved so popular the course was repeated with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce at Lynn, and was given also in the city of Lawrence. This year Lowell has put in a demand for the course, and it is being given there as well as in Boston.

Mr. Haggood aims to present in clear form, so that the man on the street can understand, those fundamentals of economics which bear directly on everyday life, a course for those who desire a sound basis of facts and laws on which to form intelligent judgments regarding current problems. As this course does not lead either to a degree or to a higher salary, as do many of the courses of the division, its popularity seems to be based solely on the consciousness of aid received by the student in working out his problems, whether of a private or a public nature.

This Mr. Haggood attributes to the economic character of the great problems of the day and the interrelation of these with the personal and individual. Economics, he says, is concerned with the whole field of knowl-

edge. It calls for sympathy, imagination and common sense. It is concerned with the needs of society as a whole rather than for personal profit. It brings out the importance of man as the one for whom, rather than by whom, things are produced. Its aim is man, not as a machine, but as a well rounded, fully-developed personality. Economics displays man in his relations to others rather than by himself.

## Not To Settle the Issue

While no attempt will be made in the classes to settle disputed questions, but only to clarify and direct thinking so that the student can work out problems for himself, Mr. Haggood will discuss such questions as the tariff, the bonus, labor problems and transportation problems.

In the final lecture the relation of the topics previously discussed will be shown to the cost of living, bringing out that relative prices are dependent upon the economic system, efficiency and volume of production, consumption, the value and price of goods, industrial organization with its resulting efficiency or inefficiency, the value of money, the organization of credit and banking, the effect of labor organizations on labor costs and the cost of the product, the dependence of relation of labor costs to the total of all these factors upon the railways; and finally, the effect upon prices of railway rates.

Mr. Haggood hopes to explode the theory that the extravagances of the rich make work for the poor. Extravagances, he contends, are of little benefit. The thing that does make work for the poor is in the form of permanent investment which furnishes employment and becomes self-supporting.

**H. S. VANDERBILT GIVES \$15,000**  
Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York has contributed \$15,000 to the Radcliffe College million dollar endowment fund. It has been announced, bringing the total to nearly \$554,000.

**CANDY LUNCHEON SODA**  
8:30 A. M.—11:30 P. M.  
**Catherine Gannon**  
AFTERNOON TEA  
Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles  
MASS. AVENUE AT BOYLSTON STREET  
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at 304 W. Superior Street

Have you discovered  
it for yourself?

PERHAPS you've explored cook book after cook book for the right way to stew prunes only to find a way that was half-right and disappointing. Perhaps you gave up in sheer desperation and shrugged, "Well, stewed prunes are stewed prunes—what can one expect?" Or, perhaps, you're one of the fortunate few who have discovered the surprising difference between prunes that are stewed and prunes that are shamefully mistreated. If so—

You doubtless wash your Sunsweet Prunes, then soak in warm water to cover over night if possible. In the morning you cook them slowly in the water in which they were soaked. You have discovered, too, that slow cooking not only absorbs most of the juice but develops the natural fruit sugar, so no sugar need be added. [If you do add sugar, however, you put it in after the prunes are cooked but while still hot so the sugar will dissolve.]

By this time you must have discovered also the pantry-handly possibilities of the new 2-pound carton of Sunsweet Prunes. More convenient; more sanitary. Packed in three sizes of fruit—large, medium, small. Your grocer has it!



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## UNIVERSITY WOULD FURTHER RESEARCH

### Plans Outlined for National Graduate Institution to Aid Agriculturists

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The founding of a national graduate university to function through co-operation with the best developed graduate departments in state universities and colleges is one of the projects called to the attention of agricultural leaders by the Association of Land Grant Colleges at its recent conference here. The importance of securing adequate salaries for research experts and for stimulating agricultural research along all lines, if the United States is to continue as a self-sustaining nation, was stressed by almost every speaker. Various plans were suggested for developing research facilities. The project for a graduate research university as propounded by Dr. E. D. Ball, director of scientific work at the Department of Agriculture, met with approval by the conferees.

"The first fundamental to a program of national research development," said Dr. Ball, "is the development of graduate training in scientific and industrial lines, such as would be secured in a national graduate university. While it will necessarily take time to carry such a project through to completion, agriculturalists can lay the foundation by rousing public sentiment on agricultural research, so that the people as a whole will realize its importance to the Nation. The American people are being brought slowly to a realization that the food production of the Nation has not been keeping pace with the population for nearly two decades, and if the same ratio continues for an equal length of time it will not be on a self-sustaining basis. Adequate increase in production to balance normal population increases can only be maintained by providing for the utilization of all available resources and supplementing them by a steadily increasing production from the present area."

#### Assess Projects Too Many

Agricultural research along broader and more scientific lines than has heretofore been attempted is the only solution to the problem, according to Dr. Ball. He is at present working out a program for state and federal co-operation on research projects which will make available to farmers the conclusions of the best experts obtainable on their problems. Fundamentals for the program are carrying out of this program he outlined as follows: Encouragement of graduate training to develop expert workers, provision for prompt publication of the results of agricultural research studies, and a recognition that efficiency and economy in research must not be interfered with by state boundaries or limitations of personnel.

A flaw in research work as it is now conducted, according to Dr. Ball, is that there are too many projects under way, with a consequent loss of efficiency, under both state and federal supervision.

"In a national conference in which a fundamental program of co-operative investigation was outlined, it is probable that the number of projects of a superficial nature, both federal and state, that could be dispensed with, would be found to be three-fourths of the total number in existence, while undoubtedly such a union of forces and their application to fundamentals would increase the efficiency of the work ten-fold," declared Dr. Ball.

### WELFARE SOCIETY NEEDS \$25,000 FOR DEFICIT IN BUDGET

A membership call to raise \$25,000 to make up the deficit in the annual budget of the Boston Family Welfare Society, which closed last Sunday, will be continued for two weeks. The campaign consists chiefly of efforts to enroll more members to meet the growing demands on the society's funds, and officers from its 14 divisions in municipal Boston, will canvass their neighborhoods for this purpose.

The committee on larger contributions also is especially active, and a general appeal in the form of a letter has been sent out by John F. Moors, president of the society. The society hopes that its 4000 or more friends will continue to help as in the past, else the deficit needed will be larger, for the budget this year is about \$106,000. The society has always aimed at constructive service and in working out problems of a family, endeavors to make assistance a preventive measure, rather than absolute charity, and parents are encouraged to bring their troubles to the society so that this end may be accomplished.

The society is interested in legislation affecting the general welfare, especially any questions connected with unemployment, and strongly recommends the bill which is being considered with reference to the raising of the school age. Officers of the society have had opportunities to study first hand the damage wrought by liquor, and consequently have been ardent supporters of prohibition since its earliest days.

### CHILEAN SENATE APPROVES TREATY

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 28.—The Tacna-Arica protocol, it is believed, will eventually be approved by Congress without reservations favored by the Senate in its vote yesterday. The protocol, which passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 14, goes back to the House where a two-thirds vote will undoubtedly be mustered to prevail over the Senate's action. The vote in the Senate yesterday is taken as an indication that the protocol with reservations could not obtain the necessary two-thirds majority to override the anticipated action of the House. It is expected that final action will be taken by Congress next week.

## News in Brief

**Paris**—A project to secure better instruction in farming for the peasants of France by the use of motion pictures has been approved by the Cabinet. An annual appropriation of 500,000 francs is available to buy picture machines for agricultural schools and community centers where the farmers will see the application of scientific methods to their work.

**Copenhagen**—The eight-hour-day law in Denmark will be extended for the years 1924 and 1925 as the result of a report made recently by the Board of Social Welfare. This law, which was enacted a year ago to remain in force until the end of 1923, has been attacked by many interests as being responsible for the increases in the cost of living, but efforts to have it rescinded have failed.

**Osaka**—Japanese cotton mills consume an increasing amount of American cotton. For the 12 months ended July, Japan bought 750,000 bales of American cotton, as compared with 600,000 bales for the year ended July, 1921.

**Moscow**—Moscow today is passing through a building boom more active than anything of the kind the city has experienced in several generations. Real estate improvement has been virtually at a standstill since early in the World War, and after the revolution, which eventually brought the seat of Government back to the ancient capital, Moscow became one of the most crowded cities in the world.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Immediate and forcible action by Congress on the Administration Shipping bill was urged in a resolution unanimously adopted by the middle west marine committee, composed of representatives of commercial organizations from 50 large cities in 19 states of the central midwest, at the closing session of its meeting here.

**Berlin**—Pat, one of the chief essentials of cooking in Germany, has come to be such a luxury that only rich persons can afford it. At the end of October, a large quantity of potatoes, 1000 pounds, which had been brought into the city, was found to be worth only 750. Consumption of meat in Germany is now only 43 per cent of what it was before 1914.

**Cologne**—Objecting to a wage of 23 marks an hour, the teachers in Cologne's continuation schools have struck for more pay. Similar action already had been taken by the faculties of vocational institutions at Duisburg and Essen. The Cologne staffs include teachers from the public grade schools, engineers and expert handworkers.

**Cape Town**—It is officially announced that it will not be possible for the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa during 1923.

**Lexington, S. C.**—Suit has been entered against the Commonwealth of \$2500 as the result of the lynching of Will Allen, a Negro, near here, in August, 1921. It became known today. The action is brought by Mary Allen, his widow.

**New York**—President Harding has granted a commission as major in the military intelligence division of the Officers' Reserve Corps to Irvin S. Cobb, writer and author, as a reward for his work during the World War.

**Tombstone, Ariz.**—Thirty-five years ago the Silver Mine was one of the richest silver producers in the then famous Tombstone district. Since then several shafts have been sunk on adjoining property in the hope that the Silver vein would be encountered. Yesterday a 6-inch vein of rich ore was found but a few feet beneath the surface of the main street in Tombstone when excavations were made for a cement curbing.

**London**—Gen. William Bransell, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, left India today for a three-months' inspection of the work of his organization there.

**Washington**—Anonymous communications would be barred from the mails under a bill introduced in the House of Representatives.

### ISSUE TAKEN ON GRAVITY THEORY

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Charles Lane Poor, professor of celestial mechanics at Columbia University, yesterday took issue with Prof. Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, Government astronomer at Mare Island, Cal., who recently claimed to have discovered the secret of gravitation.

If reports of Professor See's address were correct, said Professor Poor, it was authoritatively stated by Laplace 120 years ago that See was exactly 1,000,000 times out of the way. "I know nothing whatever about the cause of gravitation," Professor Poor asserted, "nor, so far as I am aware, does anyone else. If Professor See says that gravitation is propagated across space with the velocity of light, then it is almost certain that his theories are wrong. Many years ago it was proved that gravitation is practically instantaneous in its action, and that it is propagated across space, its speed is many million times that of light. Laplace investigated this point."

"To prove his statement, Professor See would have to show either that all the observations for the past 1000 years are wrong, that the earth and moon are not what they seem, and have not been where they have always been seen, or else prove that the mathematics of Laplace, Leverrier, and Newton are faulty."

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## Music and Theaters in Boston

### French Players at the Boston Opera House

Boston Opera House—"L'Aventuriers," play in four acts, by Emile Augier; acted in French by Mlle. Cécile Sorel and associates from the Comédie-Française, the Odéon and other Paris theaters. The cast:

Clorinda ..... Cécile Sorel  
Fabrice ..... Albert Lambert  
Monte-Frède ..... Louis Trépo  
Don Hannibal ..... Fernand Charpin  
Horace ..... Charles Gerval  
Baptiste ..... Jacques d'Arnoy  
Servant ..... M. Parodie  
Cécile ..... Rachel Berend

The Boston Opera House, last night, was all but filled by a warmly appreciative audience for the first night of "L'Aventuriers," by the distinguished French artists who are in Boston for a week only.

A deeply rooted affection for France and admiration for the fine traditions and finished care for details of the House of Molière, are quite enough to draw such a kindly but sophisticated audience. It was unnecessary to resort to the "million-franc" methods of a so-called laceration à l'Américaine. Mlle. Cécile Sorel, fulfilled, no doubt to overflowing, the promises of her headlines. Her gowns—since it is by them that she, apparently, wishes to be remembered, were evidently picked out with care for their historical accuracy from the most gorgeous creations in the "collections" of the grands couturiers.

Never have we been treated to so many miles of silver fringe, or of brilliant scintillating velvets. Yet she caught oneself meditating—even during the actress' most fiery periods—on the inward construction of these ingenious paniers. She was true to the historical background of the late Renaissance, but she was continually stepping outside the frame.

The acting, spirited as it was, hardly carried off the incredible make-up, as of a Japanese idol, the monotony of gesture, and the billowing forward movements which were to carry off their feet both a sensitive nobleman and a critical audience. Such a stupendous deviance de boutique in the way of jewels seemed rather wasted in this case, especially when the only real appeal of "L'Aventuriers" seems to be to the longing pity for a repentant woman.

The real appreciation was reserved for the finished action of the whole company, the sonorous diction, the noble and ample gestures of such artists as Mlle. Cécile Sorel and M. Parodie, the Société, as well as for the clever impersonation of M. Charpin as the besotted brother.

The delight of good acting of the simple and perfect way of entering and leaving a room, sitting in a chair and merely listening, is a pleasure as keen as it is rare on the American stage. It takes years of training to produce such satisfying results, and the most civilized country in the world—France—is alone successful in accomplishing this. We look forward with delight to seeing these finished artists again in "Le Duel" by Lavitard, in "La Danseuse" by Camille, in the immortal "Misanthrope" and in "Le Demi-Monde," which will renew the sensations of old habits of the Comédie Française and awaken the love of good acting in the new ones.

A. C. LADD.

### "Shavings" at the St. James

"Shavings," adapted from Joseph C. Lincoln's novel, enabled several members of the Boston Stock Company at the St. James Theater to appear to advantage, as it is not so much a single-man show as have been some of the other productions this season. Of course, Walter Gilbert, as Shavings, was the individual upon whom most depended, and he carried his part well, though perhaps he might have been a little bit older.

The town enemies, Capt. Sam Huntwell and Phineas Babbitt, suited Messrs. Mark Kent and Harold Chase to perfection. The former somehow aroused more sympathy perhaps, but that was to be expected, because Mr. Chase makes up into such an excellent crabbed old fellow that he really seems to live the part.

Miss Viola Roach, as Mrs. Armstrong, and the little girl, Theresa Kilburn, as her daughter, acted well together. Miss Kilburn gives promise of considerable talent, her part not being the least.

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being by any means the easiest in the play. For the others, Miss Nudsen carried a fairly important rôle satisfactorily and was well supported by Houston Richards, who is never so at home as when he is playing the gallant young lover, if possible having to undergo some great sacrifice. Ralph Remley caused many laughs.

It is a pity that the management cannot see its way to living up to the promise, given at the start of the season, to have every play ended by 10.30, as when a show, excellent as is this presentation of New England life, drags on to 11.20, it is liable to pall slightly even though the cast may itself do good work.

### "Down to the Sea in Ships"

A film thrill is provided in "Down to the Sea in Ships," the story of America's golden days of whaling, which began an engagement last evening at the Selwyn Theater. Elmer Clifton, the producer, started out to get the whole story and he succeeded, even to picturing in clear detail and at sufficient length the whole course of the pursuit, and for climax showing a captive but unsubdued whale toss a boatload of his pursuers high in the air. The whaleman's life is not for those who would keep their hands soft and spotless, but while making a realistic picture Mr. Clifton has had the demand of the Quaker father of his sweetheart, Patience Morgan. It is just when Patience is about to be married to Samuel Siggs, a sort of Uriah Heep, who pretends to be a whaleman and a Quaker, that Thomas (played admirably by Raymond McKee) returns from a long and arduous voyage, filled with details by sea and mutiny on board, and all ends well.

Miss Marguerite Cortot makes a pathetic figure of Patience, without lapsing into self-pity. Henry Morgan is the heavy father of a thousand melodramas, and William Cavanaugh, who played the Quaker father of his sweetheart, did all possible to make him convincing. J. Thornton Baston, likewise, did what was required of him as the villain Siggs. Patrick Hartigan made a real bruiser of Jake Finner, whose object in life was to see that the hero never came home.

The audience applauded the film again and again, particularly the bits showing the square-rigged bark "Wanderer" in full sail. The costumes, and the accessories in all the wharf, loft, and cabin scenes was convincingly correct, as one could scarcely doubt in the light of the long array of list of consulting experts who had helped supervise them. Then there were old New Bedford gardens, the vistas of tree shaded streets and the fine old doorways and facades of the characteristic old homesteads still to be found in New Bedford along with a few representatives of the old whaling fleet.

The photography throughout is of the first order. Henry Gilbert's musical score enhances the moods of the changing scenes. Here and there he has introduced chanters with good effect.

### KING PHILIP REPLACED

Capt. Edward W. Dixon, master and owner of the fishing excursion steamer "King Philip," which has been returning to the fishing grounds from Boston during the summer seasons for several years, and which was recently burned, has just bought the steamer Catherine to replace the "King Philip." The "Catherine" purchased from Fields S. Pendleton, a little smaller steamer than the "King Philip," although both of these vessels were built at Bath, Me., in 1893. The "Catherine" registers 151 gross tons, and 111 net tons, measuring 100.4 feet long, 18.1 feet beam, and 8.1 feet depth. It is of 130 indicated horsepower and is registered at Boston. The "King Philip" registered 279 gross tons, 197 net tons, and was 138.3 feet long, 23.3 feet beam, 8 feet depth, and was of 600 indicated horsepower.

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### Recital by Clara Larsen

Clara Larsen gave a pianoforte recital in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. Her program was unusual. Only two of Mr. Hutcheson's immortals, Schumann and Liszt, found places on it, and Liszt's was No. 2 and Schumann's No. 3. Following them came Dohnanyi, Griffes, Mokrejs, de Falla and Rachmaninoff. A daring program, and it would be pleasant to say that it was admirably performed throughout. Unfortunately, this was not the case. Miss Larsen's touch is inclined to heaviness, her phrasing is irregular, and she seems to lack a sense of rhythm. Thus the "Cubana" and "Andalusia" of Manuel de Falla failed to convey the Spanish atmosphere, Dohnanyi's Rhapsody sounded anything but rhapsodic, and no one would have been impelled to dance to the Valse of Mokrejs. Not only most interesting, but best performed, were Griffes' "The White Peacock," recently heard orchestrated at the symphony concerts. Evidently Miss Larsen had devoted much of her preparation, and she gave its atmosphere and color full value. Even so, there seemed no need to repeat it, at the demand of a small group of enthusiasts.

### Boston Stage Notes

The Copley Theater, remodeled, enlarged and moved to Stuart Street, is to be opened Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, by the Henry Jewett Repertory Company with a performance of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." The entire company, including E. E. Clive, H. Conway Wingfield, and Catherine Willard, will be in the cast.

"Bull-Dog Drummond," a popular British melodrama, comes to the Hollis Street Theater next Monday, with H. B. Warner in the leading rôle.

"The Dover Road," comedy by A. A. Milne, with Charles Cherry in the rôle he long acted in New York, comes to the Plymouth next Monday.

Continuing plays at Boston theaters include "Captain Appleton" at the Tremont, "The Bat" at the Wilbur, "He Who Gets Slapped" at the Hollis, and "The Beggar's Opera" at the Fine Arts. There will be a matinee at all Boston theaters on Thursday.

Harvey's Minstrels have begun an engagement at the Arlington Theater. Miss Fanny Brice is the headliner this week at E. F. Keith's vaudeville theater. Mr. Hymack does his amusing protean act, Irving Fisher offers an agreeable group of songs, and Lorraine and Minto in a brief revue, among others of talent, complete the bill.

"The Whirl of New York," a condensed musical comedy, is the feature of the vaudeville-revue entertainment this week at the Majestic Theater. Frank and Ray Purcell have a very amusing act called "What's in a Name?" Ann Toddings, singer, and Kyra, dancer, were much applauded.

Mlle. Sorel and her company, who are at the Boston Opera House for a week in repertoire, are to appear this evening, Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening in "Camille." Wednesday evening and Thursday, "Le Demi-Monde," Friday evening in "Le Demi-Monde," and Saturday afternoon in "Le Duel."

**Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE DEC. 14**  
Representatives of the New England Young Men's Christian Associations will hold a conference at the New Old South Church, Boston, on Dec. 14, which will be attended by Dr. John H. Mott of New York, general secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. The purpose of the meeting will be to intensify the religious work of the associations in general and special ways, and will include a study of the work program necessary to a co-operative effort on the part of the associations with the churches and other Christian bodies.

**DANISH RAILWAYS DEFICIT**  
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The deficit of the Danish State Railways for October was 29,000 kronen on a total expenditure of 12,210,000 kronen, compared with a 2,586,417 kronen deficit for October, 1921. The surplus since April is 11,500,000 kronen, compared with a deficit of 25,500,000 kronen for the similar period last year.

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## DAIRYMEN TAKE FIRST STEP TO ORGANIZE NEW ENGLAND

### Worcester County Dairy System Applies for Charter for Co-operative Collection of Milk

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 28.—With the filing today of an application for a charter of incorporation for the Worcester County Dairy System, the initial step for gradual organization of the entire milk-producing area of New England has been taken. This movement is backed by the New England Milk Producers' Association, and is a direct result of action which was taken at the recent national convention of milk producers at Springfield. Collection of milk on a co-operative basis is the chief aim of the project. It is proposed to capitalize the Worcester corporation for \$100,000 and shares of common stock at a par value of \$10 will be issued. The number of Worcester for the dealers who care to buy their milk of the new organization. Each producer will also be given a share of Class A stock without par value but entitling him to a vote in the organization. This share he will return in the event of ceasing to be a milk producer.

It is proposed to have the organization so far advanced within the next week that producers may be asked to sign the articles of agreement for a period of three years. It is said by the supporters of the movement that the plan will result in giving the areas served a uniformly high grade of milk.

With regard to the new system, Harry L. Piper, editor of the New England Dairyman, says: "The new system plans to undertake the collection of all milk produced by its members and bring the same into Worcester for the dealers who care to buy their milk of the new organization. The plan is to sell the dealer as much or as little milk as he wants, so that he will have to carry no surplus. A plant will be erected for the handling of the surplus milk. In many cases milk that is not pasteurized at present will have the benefit of the pasteurizing system to be installed in the new plant. Thus the public will get a quality product and in many cases arrangements will be made so that the dealer will get milk from the same farmers that supply them at present. The farmers have no intention of going into the business of distributing milk at retail. They feel that this part of the work is being handled well at present. Through a more orderly collection of milk the producers expect to make large savings and every farmer will have a market for his milk every day in the year. The value of the milk consumed in Worcester is considerably in excess of \$1,000,000 per year. During most of the year there is milk enough raised within a radius of 25 miles of Worcester to supply the needs of the city."

Six months of the year we will have enough surplus to furnish the city with all the sweet cream it requires. The cream will come from the surplus milk supply. Very few times in the year will milk have to be purchased from outside.

The producers are driven to organize by the situation that has been forced upon them by northern competition and the refusal of some dealers to pay the association price for their milk. They are of the opinion that unless they organize an orderly marketing

organization the main supply for Worcester will soon be coming in from outside.

The \$1,000,000 per year which is the value of Worcester's milk consumption should be kept in Worcester district and spent here instead of being sent out of the State.

**IN SERVICE TO STAY, SAYS PRESIDENT OF THE NAWSCO LINES**  
As a sequel to the decision of the United States Shipping Board to allow the North Atlantic and Western Steamship Company to operate government ships, Charles E. Ware Jr., president of the "Nawasco Lines," with headquarters in Boston, has announced that the firm is in the Atlantic-Pacific intercoastal service to stay, "whether or not attacked by New York lines, whether or not we continue to operate Shipping Board ships."

The controversy resulted from the effort of the United States Chamber of Commerce to have the government ships withdrawn from the intercoastal trade on the claim that there were a sufficient number of private-owned bottoms in the service. The "Nawasco Lines" remained silent until the announcement by President Ware.

George E. Chamberlain, Shipping Board Commissioner, held hearings on the issue. Referring to the Chamberlain report, Mr. Ware points out that it favors retention of "adequate, regular, certain, and permanent service" between New England and Pacific ports; also that the North Atlantic & Western Steamship Company has the support, financial and otherwise, of the domestic communities primarily interested in such line, as required by Section 7 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920.

Mr. Ware also says: "The Nawasco Lines was the first line to enter the intercoastal trade after the war. We agreed to give a monthly service; for over two years we have given a bi-monthly service; we will continue this service and will increase it, depending entirely on the amount of cargo offered to us."

**SCHOOL FILM BILL INDORSED**  
Indorsement of a bill that will allow the use of portable moving picture machines in schools was given by educators representing schools and colleges in Massachusetts at a meeting held yesterday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in London

LONDON, Nov. 28.—POLITICAL interest here during the past week has been centered on two questions: (1) unemployment and (2) Ireland, in both of which important action has been taken. In the matter of unemployment the heads of principal British railway systems have drawn up proposals for extensive electrification and other projects calculated to provide work for some hundreds of thousands of men, and they are to discuss them with Mr. Bonar Law, the Prime Minister, today. A Cabinet committee is also sitting here to select the more promising of the road improvement and other schemes submitted by the local bodies to replace unproductive doles by useful work for those in need. The developments in connection with Ireland are even more notable. The House of Commons here last night by an overwhelming majority decided to proceed with the measures the British Government has introduced to confirm the Constitution of the Irish Free State. In the debate which preceded this decision the leaders of all sections of the House, including alike the Liberal Labor and Die-Hard groups, expressed their intention of supporting the new Irish Constitution. The only obstruction, was from one solitary Communist and one extreme Socialist member, and even they did not push their opposition to a division. Ramsay MacDonald, in announcing the Labor Party's attitude, carried the entire assembly with him when he said he shared the hope of the Prime Minister that "this agreement is going to bring a spirit of happiness and co-operation between the two countries which all our experiments in governing Ireland have failed to achieve." He added the memorable words, which were subsequently re-echoed from the Government benches: "May the blessing of Almighty God rest upon the Irish Government, for the problems they have to face are problems which are almost outside the scope of human skill and human wisdom."

On the whole I am glad I was not one of the 1386 who strivings for the honor of writing M. P. at their names have now at last come to a glorious (or inglorious) end. Apart from the fact that a Member of Parliament is expected by his constituents to know all about everything under the sun and to answer questions on every conceivable subject from babies to battleships, cabbage to conferences, he is always pursued by the dire knowledge that anything he may say will ever afterward be used in evidence against him. If he declares, as Mr. Lloyd George did, that he intends to make England a free-homeland for all, he is at once become responsible (in the eyes of his political opponents) for every condition that is not immediately brought into harmony with his conception of what a land for heroes ought to look like. If, like Mr. Bonar Law, he intends to go slow, he not only loses all the credit he might have gained at once, but he also has the finger of scorn pointed at him whenever he attempts to do anything at all. What does it cost to be a Member of Parliament? A generation ago a man required to have something like £2500 a year of his own, besides quite reasonable and intense intelligence, to be able to walk into the Whip's office of his party with any considerable expectation of securing a nomination. He might be set to contest constituencies at first in which he had little chance of success, but sooner or later he would be likely to find himself elected. Today possible candidates prepared to contribute £1000 toward their election expenses and a couple of hundreds a year to the upkeep of party funds are a sought for rarity. Many candidates have practically all their election expenses paid out of the party chest. Some have elected themselves entirely upon the parliamentary allowance of £400 per annum they receive from the State. The change brings in men of ability who used not to be able to stand. It also makes them more dependent upon their party and less able in consequence to strike out a line of their own.

Although London is one of the most crowded cities in the world, the fact that 7,000,000 people live within its limits does not prevent there being a very large population of birds as well. It is not only the house sparrows, the swallow and the pigeon that abound here. Wild fowl are wading birds find their way to the ponds. Robins, fly-catchers, woodpeckers and tits are to be seen in the avenues, and there are also many rarer bird visitors. Until quite recently the birds had to fend for themselves. Now sanctuaries for them have been set apart in Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Richmond Park, where the grass is left uncut and the bushes are allowed to grow undisturbed. This move is the result of a report made some months ago by a committee under Sir Lionel Estlin, which advised this course on the ground that "birds abhor the tidiness of the gardener." The areas set apart are small, but they will require some attention, for although the scythe and the pruning knife are to be taboo in them, measures are to be taken to prevent their becoming the refuge of cats and gray squirrels, which are obviously out of place where birds are to be preserved.

An automatic indicator has at last made its appearance on the London trams. Above the tram window is fixed a map of the route marked with all the chief stopping places and an indicator moves along the map somewhat on the lines of the contraption which shows you which floor that lift you are waiting for has taken itself to. When the tram stops the indicator stops. When the tram starts again, so does the indicator—at least it is supposed to. At present there are only a few of these contraptions at work, but one understands that not only are all the trams to be fitted with them, thus it is hoped saving the conductor from many an agitated

"Where am I?", but that similar indicators are shortly to make their appearance for motor cars.

This is the time of year when those licensed aristocrats of the gutter, the street vendors and hawkers of the Strand, Fleet Street, and Ludgate Hill reap their greatest harvest. I do not refer here to the men with barrows piled high with fruit, oranges and apples, which give a gay touch of color to the gray-hued streets, but rather to the gentlemen with toys—toys that make instant appeal to "kiddies and grown-ups too-oo-oo." There are the agile rabbits and mice, springing rapidly down a slanting board; the wooden birds, which stand in a circle and peck incessantly at the invisible food on their stand; "British" puzzles, clockwork Charlie Chaplins, who scurry across the pavement in the hero's own familiar manner, and others too numerous to mention. There are useful items, too, and seasonable ones. This is the month for fireworks, and the accounts for the gentleman who, in the growing dusk, peers at you through a wonderful "set piece" which he has lighted and holds as close to his face as possible, in order to demonstrate how "perfectly 'armless' it is."

A change is taking place in British rural scenery owing to reversion to pasture of large areas hitherto under plow. C. S. Orwin of the Oxford School of Rural Economics has recently written to The Times to urge that the farmers are well advised to take this course in consequence of the depressed condition of the agricultural industry. It is what happened throughout southern England in the 80s, when many landholders went under. The position is now complicated by the fact that the squire is disappearing in consequence of high taxation, and that the tenant, who in many cases has bought the land, is so deeply mortgaged as to have little to meet the loss of income which the laying down of grass involves. The Prime Minister, in a recent speech indicated that another government attempt is to be made to deal with the situation.

A decision which reduces anxiety in many a British home has just been made by our new Government. It stabilizes at their present amounts for three years flat rate war pensions which would otherwise have come under revision in 1923. This means that the disabled soldier or sailor's service will not be required to submit himself to more inspections for some time to come. Further fall in the cost of living also does not affect him for three years. During the period immediately succeeding the war it was thought necessary to reconsider pensions at short intervals as disbursement went off. New conditions tend to fix themselves, and gains to the revenue from reductions are largely set off by the cost of examining recipients. To the pensioner the system was harassing, and its suspension brings deserved relief.

We are reminded of another historic London landmark which will shortly disappear by the notice that we may view Devonshire House in Piccadilly. This large, and it cannot be denied extremely ugly, building was built in 1733 on the site of an earlier mansion which was built in 1668, the year of the Great Fire of London. The architect was one William Kent, and a contemporary historian writes of Devonshire House: "It is spacious, and so are the East Indian Company's warehouses and both equally deserving praise." The house was built by the third Duke, but it was the fourth Duke who was the husband of the Duchess made famous by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great artist. Devonshire House even now has, for London, very large gardens, but few realize that at one time they included the whole of what is now Berkeley Square, and that the house boasted fine views toward Hamptonstead!

## HAVERFORD GETS MATZKE LIBRARY

Collection Said to Contain Over 2000 Volumes

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Through the generosity of the family of Dr. J. E. Matzke, for many years professor of Romance Philology at Lehigh University, Haverford College has come into possession of his library of philological volumes, said to be one of the finest private collections in the country.

The gift comprises more than 2000 volumes. Authorities at Haverford have already received offers from a number of universities relative to the purchase of the collection but the present intention is to retain the gift and house it in a special compartment in the college library. In addition to a useful collection of dictionaries, there is a large amount of unbound French fiction, together with a considerable quantity of old French theses and treatises on Roman philology. The gift also contains such valuable periodicals, complete to 1909, as "Romania," "Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie," "Modern Philology," "Grobner's 'Grundriss der Romanischen Philologie,'" "Modern Language Notes," and "Revue de l'Histoire Littéraire de la France."

Besides these there are the complete works of De Vigny, "Le Theatre Francaise" by Les Freres Parfaict, and many general histories of the romance literatures, many of them now rare or unobtainable. The gift will be known as the "John E. Matzke Memorial Library."

HUGE OIL STOCK DIVIDEND  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The Atlantic Refining Company yesterday declared a stock dividend representing 99 per cent, payable to stockholders of record Dec. 12.



It is the custom for British royalty each year to have specially designed Christmas cards, the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, each having a separate card, either specially painted or being the reproduction of some well-known picture. This year the Queen of England's card is particularly artistic, being the work of Howard Davies. Its title is "Happy Days of Charles I." It is reproduced by the courtesy of Raphael Tuck & Sons.

## Wild Ducks Fly Faster Than Wind

Thousands Reach Daytona Ahead of Gale

DAYTONA, Fla., Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Tourists and residents of this city have been watching the southward flight of thousands of wild ducks following the course of the Halifax River, which parallels the Atlantic coast a half mile distant. The aerial procession of feathered migrants continued without cessation from break of day until near sundown. The ducks flew about a half mile above the earth in flocks of from 100 to 150 in triple harrow single line formations following each other at intervals of a minute or two, and it is estimated that at least 50,000 birds passed the city during the day. The flight preceded by a few hours the first slight drop in temperature of the season, first noticeable late in the afternoon, and it is believed the birds outdistanced the wind from the north by that margin.

THANKSGIVING IN CHILE  
SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 28. (By The Associated Press).—The American cruiser Cleveland, which has taken relief supplies to the earthquake sufferers at Muzco, is expected at Valparaiso on Thursday. Ambassador Collier will entertain Admiral Coker and staff and Chilean admirals at luncheon and the American sailors will be given an opportunity to celebrate Thanksgiving Day at Visa del Mar, a seaside resort near Valparaiso.

## "Cape Cod" Lighters

Quickly start the chimney smoke in the open air.



BASKET GRATES  
For Open Fire-places  
HENRY M. MILLER  
40-45 N. 2d St., PHILADELPHIA

## INDIVIDUAL OVERCOATS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

35.00  
FEATURE PRICE

NOW AND HERE  
you can buy a fall or winter Suit or Overcoat with the binding assurance that the right style is in it. That the price is comparatively lower.

TWO-TROUSER SUITS 35.00

Walter G. Becker  
Himself

Corner Eleventh and Chestnut Streets  
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## RESTAURANT MEN ASSAIL DRY ACT

Prophecy Volstead Law Change Through Action by Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—"Much of the hardship experienced by the hotels and restaurants in the last year has been artificially created by the drastic provisions of the dry laws, and their unequal enforcement," declares The Restaurant editorially. "Wet sentiment is aggressively championed in that class magazine 'Issued weekly in and for the interest of the restaurant owner and allied trades.'"

The editorial opinion of The Restaurant continues in this wise: "Prohibition has injured every business in the country, with the exception of bootlegging and professional reforming. Its unequal enforcement, due to its own unenforceable provisions, has hit the hotels exceptionally hard, owing to their willingness to obey, if not to respect, the laws, and the added responsibility of their valuable holdings. The little fellow in the side street, with practically nothing at stake, could and did afford to take the chance of violating the laws for the profit that was in it. The hotels lost a considerable part of their dining-room trade to this type, for the reasons that the public did not and did not respect the law, and could find places where it was honored more by the breach than by the observance."

And then The Restaurant snaps the whip of decision and prophecy by avowing that: "The result of the recent elections will go far to bring Congress to its senses. A modification of the Volstead Act, sufficient to satisfy a majority of the people, is not only possible, but quite probable at the present extraordinary session of Congress. If not at this session, it is a safe bet that when the new session convenes in April or May of next year (not December, as has been stated) the Volstead law will be amended and the bootleggers and reformers left out in the cold."

"No other happening," concludes the editorial, headed "The Silvery Lining," could bring a bigger boom to the hotel and restaurant industry. When the above editorial was referred by The Christian Science Monitor to William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, he characterized the whole thing as absurd in the face of established facts concerning the prohibition situation, and dismissed the subject with the final statement: "We haven't the slightest chance of amending the Volstead law as 'The Silvery Lining' editorial writer would have it."

RADIUM DROPS \$50,000 A GRAM  
DENVER, Col., Nov. 23.—Radium has dropped \$50,000 a gram in price, and the Standard Chemical Company has been forced to close its emerald properties in Paradox Valley, throwing 250 men out of work. Discovery of vast deposits of pitchblende in the Belgian Congo is said to be responsible for the decrease in price of radium, which is said to sell for \$70,000 a gram now, compared with \$120,000 a gram formerly.

TAPESTRIES  
WITH OR WITHOUT NEEDLEPOINT  
Bags, Benches, Chair Seats, Footstools, etc., with Working Materials.  
THE ASSORTMENT IS UNPARALLELED  
CANADIAN DOMESTIC RUGS in All Colors  
GIFTS—BEDS—WOOL

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NOVELTY CO.  
108 S. 13th St., 2nd Floor, Philadelphia  
Fashionable Pleating, Hemstitching  
in Gold and Silver  
Buttons Covered  
Silk Petticoats, \$2.75 up  
Mail orders filled.

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KNOWN THE WORLD OVER  
PATENTED AND TRADE MARKED  
SAVES COAL—GIVES MORE HEAT  
SMALL COST

Has CERAMIC AIR OUTLETS, will not corrode or burn out  
Do Not Make, Use, Buy or Sell Infringements

SEND FOR LITERATURE  
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Market 1290  
237-239-241 BROAD ST.

## A GIFT OF COMFORT

SLIPPERS OF COURSE. BUT JUST WHAT KIND?

Cosy Felt Hy-Lo Slippers with an extra cuff to be buttoned up snugly around the ankle or turned down neatly as sketched. Rose, blue or taupe may be your choice. All women's sizes, \$2.25.

Many a woman will be glad to receive such a comfortable gift—

## STRAWBRIDGE &amp; CLOTHIER

Market, Eighth & Filbert Streets, Philadelphia  
Mail orders promptly filled. When ordering, state size and color.

## DEWEES

Quality and Standard  
Famous Over  
Half a Century  
Established 1858

New and Complete Lines of  
GLOVES AND HOSIERY

For Christmas Giving

THE GLOVES—In all desired styles, lengths, fabrics and colors. From 85c to 8.50 a pair.

THE HOSE—From Gotham, Corticelli, McCallum, and the other best makers. Of pure silk in fancy and conservative styles, of wool and wool-silk. Start at 1.65 and go to 7.50 a pair.

## CONFERENCE IS TO CONSIDER WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Delegates From Every National Woman's Organization to Meet in Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Delegates from every national woman's organization in the country will meet here in conference Jan. 11-13 to consider industrial problems affecting women.

The call to a Woman's Conference on industrial problems has been sent out by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, accompanied by a letter by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, setting forth the need for safeguarding women workers who constitute one-fourth of the wage-earners of the United States.

It is stated in Secretary Davis' announcement of the conference that the Administration is following out its policy of calling conferences whenever conditions exist which demand the attention of experts, such as the unemployment crisis and the agricultural depression of last year, and that the women's industrial conference will bring together industrial experts and representative women from all walks of life and from every section of the country. It is felt that the increasing numbers of women who are employed in industrial establishments has raised the problem before the Women's Bureau to such proportions that all national organizations of women should have a voice in its solution. It is also believed that a valuable result of such a conference will be a stimulation of public interest and the development of a feeling of national responsibility for elevating the standards and protecting the interests of women workers.

"It appears from census figures that approximately one-fourth of the wage earners of America are women and apparently the proportion is increasing rather than diminishing," said Secretary Davis, in announcing the conference. "Every thinking American must realize that this situation creates a number of special problems and calls for careful consideration of ways and means for safeguarding the mothers and the potential mothers of the Nation who must so be employed." The call is signed by Miss Mary

Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, and sets forth the purposes of the conference and of the Women's Bureau:

"Recognition of the national and international importance of labor conditions is a paramount need since the nation depends for its prosperity upon the efficiency of its workers. No other foundation for commercial success will be so sure as the conservation of practices in industry which make for the well-being of the women workers, and also assure efficiency in the industries. It is with this in mind that we are calling this conference and urge the fullest participation by the women of the country."

## ONTARIO MUNICIPAL RAILWAY PROFITABLE

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence).—The Windsor municipal street railway, during 30 months' operation as a municipal enterprise under the management of the Ontario Power Commission, has earned a net profit of \$5,207.22, according to a financial statement submitted to Mayor Wilson by Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the commission. Sir Adam points out that the revenue of the railway was cut because the commission was compelled to use "worn-out equipment" taken over from the Detroit United Railway. The revenue collected for August and September was more than sufficient to meet operating expenses, interest charges, and taxes.

## The Beacon Haberdasher

331 MASS. AVE., BOSTON  
(2nd Door from Huntington)  
COMPLETE STOCK OF  
MEN'S FINE  
HOLIDAY  
FURNISHINGS  
One Day Laundry Service

## Mitchell Fletcher Co.

Charge Accounts Solicited  
Thanksgiving Reminders—  
Mince Pie  
Plum Pudding  
Fruit Cake  
Candies  
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5600 Germantown Ave.

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Adolph Newman Walter B. Newman

## BURN CUMMINGS COAL

CLEAN - HARD - ECONOMICAL

With the falling of the leaves, and the advent of crisp autumn weather, Cummings Coal is proving a delightful household comfort.

E. J. Cummings, Inc.  
413 N. 13th St., Philadelphia

## BONWIT TELLER &amp; CO.

CHESTNUT AT 15TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

## ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF

An Individual Gift Shop

Thirteenth and Sansom Streets  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922

Featuring Exquisite Christmas Gifts at Very Moderate Prices

## "SHOOR-TRED" SHOES

Boys' "Shoor-Treds"

We have a specially constructed line of boys' shoes on real "he-man" lines and styles.

Norwegian Grain Brogue Boots and Oxfords

Sizes 11 to 2.....\$5.00  
Sizes 2 1/2 to 6.....\$5.25

Plenty of Brogues in the famous new styles.

Boys' Black School Stockings—  
Triple Leg—Sizes 8 to 11.....50¢ to 60¢

GROWING GIRLS' SADDLE OXFORDS \$6.00  
Sturdy Tan Calf

PHILADELPHIA



W. F. HOPPE OPENS  
WEEK'S EXHIBITIONMeets C. C. Peterson in a Series  
of Billiard Matches at the  
State Theater Club

That W. F. Hoppe, who held the world's professional 18.2 ballline billiard championship for many years before surrendering it to Jacob Schaefer a year or so ago, only to win it back in New York City last week, is well worthy of holding this title is today clearly evident to those Boston billiard followers who saw him open a week's exhibition at the State Theater Club yesterday afternoon and evening. He was competing against C. C. Peterson and in the afternoon won by a score of 400 to 47, and in the evening by one of 400 to 175.

It was not in the fact that Hoppe won his matches by wide margins that billiardists who saw the competition realized that he was the champion of old, but by the masterful way in which he handled the balls on two runs which brought him over the two-century mark. In the afternoon he turned in a high run of 204 and in the evening he had an unfinished one of 244.

In the afternoon both Hoppe and Peterson were slow in starting. In the fifth inning Hoppe scored 48 and in the seventh made his high run of 204. Several times he was called upon to execute difficult shots and some masse shots which he completed with ease, though he nearly missed on the two hundredth shot when he attempted to draw from the red. The cue ball rounded the object ball, going to the bank, but with English returned, hitting the spot ball from the rear, the red returning from the head of the table for position once more. It was only four shots following this that the run was ended when Hoppe missed in attempting an easy follow shot. Two runs of 59 and 45 carried him to the 400 mark and out in 11 innings. Peterson had little opportunity to play well this session, scoring a run of 15 for high.

In the evening match Peterson won the roll and though he did not start to score until the third inning it looked from then on as if he were out to win, until the runs of 97 and 244 in the seventh and eighth for Hoppe finished the match. Hoppe's run of 97 while brilliant and executed, was completely overshadowed in the next inning by his unfinished run of 244 which was practically all completed at the foot of the table, never traveling further up the table than the second or third diamond. He had the balls under perfect control, lightly nursing to position to drive one or the other of the object balls to a rail and return for position again. Hoppe made many difficult masse shots on this run and outside of taking his time before making the shot, he had no difficulty at all. He might have continued indefinitely, so perfectly did he have the balls under control, but the run was sufficient length to bring forth long and loud applause in appreciation of the champion's skill.

Following each match Peterson entertained with his famous fancy shots for which he is known the world over and few are the trick shots playable on a billiard table that this exponent of the game is unfamiliar with. He will change his program at each session. The score by innings follows:

Afternoon Match  
W. F. Hoppe—1 0 14 48 7 204 18 0 53  
45—100. Innings—High runs—204 and 53.  
Average—38.4-11.  
C. C. Peterson—3 0 0 15 8 7 4 10 1—47.  
Innings—11. Reference—P. J. Keefe. Score—A. L. Fowler.

Evening Match  
W. F. Hoppe—12 2 24 20 9 57 244—400.  
Innings—5. High runs—244, unfinished and 57. Average—100. Reference—T. A. O'Connell. Score—W. J. Morse.  
C. C. Peterson—1 0 15 20 24 10 84—175.  
Innings—8. High runs—84 and 42. Average—21.8-15.

ILLINOIS AWARDS "T'S"  
AND ELECTS CAPTAIN

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 28 (Special).—At the annual University of Illinois football banquet held here last night J. W. McMillen '24 of Graylake, Ill., Western Conference heavyweight wrestling champion of 1922 and letter man of Coach R. C. Zuppke's 1921 and 1922 football team, was elected captain of the 1923 Illinois gridiron team. F. H. Yost of Michigan, after watching McMillen perform at guard against his own Wolverine aggregation and in the Illinois-Wisconsin battle, declared that McMillen was the best guard in the Western Conference and probably in the country.

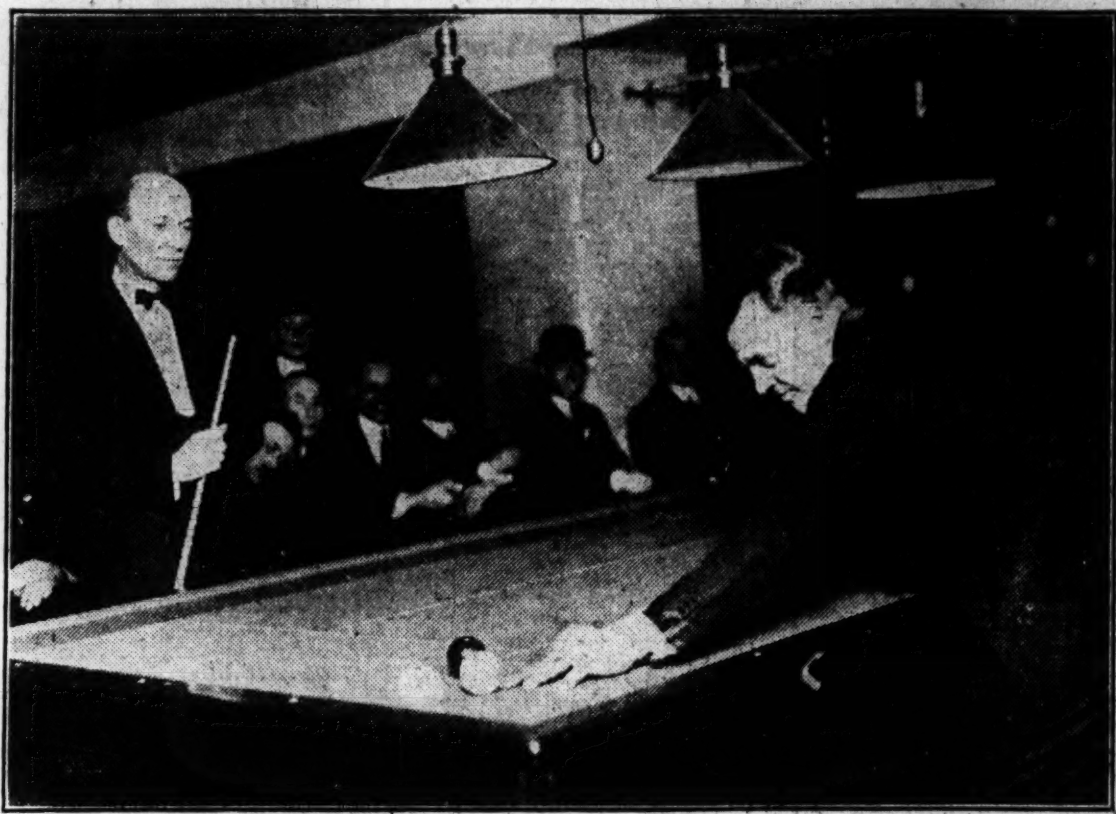
The following 20 athletes received letters for playing on the fighting Illinois football team during the 1922 season: L. P. Agnew '24, R. W. Clark '24, S. A. Couthie '25, G. A. Dawson '24, V. J. Greene '25, J. C. Hapenny '25, S. H. Hill '23, W. W. McMillen '24, J. W. McMillen '24, R. A. Miller '25, B. F. Oakes '24, E. J. Richards '24, G. J. Roberts '25, M. W. Robinson '24, F. E. Rokusek '25, E. Schultz '24, Leonard Umms '25, R. B. Wagner '25, D. D. Wilson '23 and H. C. Woodward '24.

Cross-country varsity letters were awarded to the following Illinois runners from Coach Harry Gill's squad: Russell Scott, letter man of world's speed swimming records at national and sectional championships. McDermott has been a reliable performer on the water-polo squad for 14 years.

## BUTLER MADE CAPTAIN

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 27.—Stewart Butler '25 of Wabash, Ind., was elected captain of the Indiana University football team of 1923 at a banquet tonight. Butler played left guard on the varsity this season.

## World Champion Billiardist Now Playing in Boston



C. C. Peterson, Left, Who Is Competing Against W. F. Hoppe, Right, World's Professional 18.2 Ballline Billiardist, at the State Theater Club This Week

IOWA GIVEN THE "BIG TEN"  
FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPThree Elevens Finish Conference Season Undeclared, but  
the Old Gold Has Won More Games

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Michigan	4	0	1,000
Chicago	4	1	1,000
Wisconsin	2	1	250
Minnesota	2	1	400
Illinois	2	0	433
Northwestern	1	1	250
Ohio State	1	0	200
Indiana	0	1	200
Purdue	0	1	500

## Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Three elevens remained undefeated to the end of the championship football race of the Intercollegiate Conference. While the title technically is undecided honors are not to be split three ways, but are awarded to University of Iowa, which last year captured the title with a clear record.

Iowa is favored over University of Michigan for several reasons. One is that possession is nine-tenths of the argument and none can claim to have laid a hand on the crown. The Hawkeyes defended. They won five straight games with Conference antagonists, while Michigan won only four. The Wolverines struggled with only one formidable team that Iowa did not face—University of Wisconsin—and that was not Iowa's choosing. Outside of the Conference, Iowa made the best record, downing Yale in an interconference game while Michigan was being held to a scoreless tie by Vanderbilt University. The three undefeated teams, University of Chicago, won four games, as many as Michigan; but it was held to a scoreless tie by Wisconsin, a team twice defeated. This shades off Chicago's class and the Princeton defeat in an interconference battle definitely relegates the Maroon to third place.

One more phase to the honors held by Iowa is the scoring power it developed. For seven games in and out of the Conference, it compiled a total of 208 points as compared with 183 for Michigan. The Wolverines, however, were much stronger defensively than the Hawkeyes, as they were scored on by only two teams for a total of 13 points, while the champions let through four opponents for a total of 33 points.

To Coach H. H. Jones of Iowa goes the honor of producing a second undefeated team, despite the loss of three players who were thought to be chiefly responsible for last year's success. Capt. G. C. Locke '23, used at fullback and quarterback, was the outstanding player. Fumbling marred his early performance; but he was fundamentally a powerful player and as the season progressed more and more responsibility devolved upon him. L. P. Agnew '25, while also a leading player did not maintain the pace he set in the Yale game. Locke carried through every game to the final 37-3 victory over Northwestern last week.

At Michigan Coach F. H. Yost proved still capable of turning out a winning eleven if given the men. His forward wall developed into one of the most formidable in the league, with Capt. P. G. Goebel '23, and Bernard Kirk '24 at ends and S. N. Muirhead '24 at tackle. In H. G. Kipke '24 the Wolverines had one of the best ball runners. With his aid Michigan cleaned up its season last Saturday by a 16-7 triumph over Minnesota.

Prof. A. A. Staggs at Chicago had everything he could ask for except a quarterback. The team had undeniable power with great resources in both line and backfield; but its attack lacked the brilliance and variety that depended on a good pilot. O. E. Strohmeyer '23, drawn from end to quarterback, did not develop as expected. He appeared unable to get the team out of its rut in the Wisconsin game last Saturday, despite the fact that he was given J. W. Thomas '24, the best punting fullback in the Conference, in the final quarter.

If any team excelled in the forward pass it was Wisconsin, with W. A. Barr '23 throwing. Here is another team that needed a more resourceful quarterback, as Barr made occasional tactical mistakes. Capt. R. F. Williams '23 was one of the best running halfbacks of the season and carried the chief drive to the Badger attack. Coach

J. R. Richards had perhaps the most formidable schedule of the lot, as the season developed, and the balanced record of two wins, two losses and a tie was a credit to the Wisconsin college.

At Minnesota Coach W. H. Spaulding brought a green team through a difficult schedule, scoring on but losing to three powerful teams, tying once and winning twice in the other Conference battles. In E. T. Martineau '23 he had a halfback as swift and elusive as any in the Conference, a player who with a stronger team probably would have won undisputed distinction.

Other than upsetting the hopes of Wisconsin for the title, Coach R. C. Zuppke was unable to do much with his green Illinois team. They lost to the previously undefeated Ohio team in the final game. The Illinois record for the season was two victories and four defeats. Ohio had all that saved it from a completely blank season, as far as the Conference goes. Coach J. W. Wilce seemed unable to find the right combination, although his squad gave the leading teams stiff battles. H. H. Workman '23, halfback, performed consistently.

At Northwestern satisfaction is expressed over the rise of the Purple team, coached by G. F. Thistlethwaite, from last place of a year ago to fourth from last, with one victory, one tie, and three losses in the circuit. W. C. Palmer '23, halfback, was the chief Purple runner, while H. D. Penfield '23 was distinguished for his work at tackle and in kicking. Having been unable to win against other opponents, Indiana and Purdue were unable to come to decision between themselves for last place, fighting it out in a final game to a 7-0 draw.

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
IOWA	4	0	1,000
61-Knox	0	0	0
6-Yale	0	0	0
6-Indiana	0	0	0
56-Purdue	0	0	0
24-Minnesota	0	0	0
12-Ohio	0	0	0
37-Northwestern	0	0	0
208-MICHIGAN	4	1	1,000
48-Cornell	0	0	0
19-Ohio State	0	0	0
24-Indiana	0	0	0
63-Michigan	0	0	0
13-Wisconsin	0	0	0
16-Minnesota	0	0	0
183-CHICAGO	4	1	1,000
20-Georgia	0	0	0
15-Northwestern	0	0	0
12-Purdue	0	0	0
18-Princeton	0	0	0
14-Ohio State	0	0	0
9-Illinois	0	0	0
0-Wisconsin	0	0	0
58-PURDUE	0	0	0
10-James-Milken	0	0	0
0-Notre Dame	0	0	0
0-Chicago	0	0	0
0-Iowa	0	0	0
6-Wabash	0	0	0
13-Northwestern	0	0	0
7-Indiana	0	0	0
38-NORTHWESTERN	1	1	250
17-Chicago	0	0	0
7-Minnesota	0	0	0
3-Illinois	0	0	0
24-Purdue	0	0	0
58-Monmouth	0	0	0
3-Iowa	0	0	0
119-92	26	60	

YALE NEWS UPHOLDS  
COACH JONES' WORK  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—Complete satisfaction with the work of T. A. D. Jones '08, both as football coach and as an inspiration for clean athletics, is expressed in an editorial which appears in the Yale News today. Yale is absolutely satisfied with what Tad Jones is giving to Yale football and to Yale. The News says, "and she is most sanguine of the future."

The editorial is directed chiefly against hostile criticism in the press and censures interference with Jones' regime. "The team, the undergraduates, and the authorities connected with football are as one in wanting him to stay," The News says.

ALL-BOSTON TEAM  
GOES TOMORROWWill Entertain for Philadelphia for  
National Meet.

The all-Boston field hockey eleven, captained by Miss Louise, President of West Newton, will leave by train tomorrow night, for Philadelphia, to take part in the intercity field hockey tournament, to be played at the Philadelphia Cricket Club for the national field hockey honors. In addition to the varsity eleven, two substitutes will accompany the all-Boston outfit on its trip.

Miss Leslie Saville of Boston, who is a member of the faculty of the Boston School of Physical Education, and who helped pick the team, is going to an unofficial capacity with the All-Boston team, and she will be the Boston member of the committee made up of women from various sections of the country to pick an All-United States field hockey team during the carnival to play the All-English team, in England, next February.

With one exception, the All-Boston team, as originally chosen, will make the trip to Philadelphia. Miss Elizabeth Bright of Cambridge, captain of the Radcliffe College team, who was picked for left wing, will not go, owing to another engagement. Miss Rosa Tyson of the Motley Club, who has been selected to left wing, and Miss Ruth Rawlings of El Paso, Tex., captain of the Boston School of Physical Education team, who was picked as a substitute, has been made left inside on the varsity team. In place of Miss Tyson, there will be in the All-Boston lineup no less than four captains of clubs, college and high school level. Boston College, including Miss Mildred Sanford, 18 years old, captain of the Melrose High School team. The players who will make the trip as members of the All-Boston team follow:

Miss Rosa Tyson of South Stafford, Vt., Motley Club, left wing; Miss Ruth Rawlings of El Paso, Tex., captain of the Boston School of Physical Education team, left inside; Miss Louise Essenjen of West Newton, Free Booters' Club, captain of the All-Boston outfit, center forward; Miss Mildred Sanford, 1923, captain of the Melrose High School team, right inside; Miss Agnes Vinn of Lexington, Sargent School, class of 1925, right wing; Miss Mildred Wallace of South Hadley, Boston School of Physical Education, class of 1923, left halfback; Miss Barbara Strubbeigh of New York City, 1923, captain of the Sargent School team, center halfback; Miss Miriam Whittemore of South Hadley Falls, Graduate Club, business manager of the All-Boston team, right halfback; Miss Ruth Williams of Boston, Free Booters' Club, left fullback; Miss Caroline Minnaugh of Kirkwood, N. J., Sargent School, class of 1923, right fullback; Miss Helen White more of Framingham, Motley Club, goal; Miss Frances Dennett of Auburndale, captain of the Motley Club, substitute halfback, and Miss Winifred Bartlett of Dalton, Sargent School, class of 1923, substitute forward.

Former All-American  
Selections to Play

FOR the first time in the history of American football two teams composed entirely of men whose names have been mentioned in various all-American selections will play here next Saturday. The game, the proceeds of which will be given to local charities, will be played by teams representing the east and west respectively. The players, all of whom have completed their intercollegiate careers, will come here on the invitation of a local committee arranging for the game. It was announced.

The eastern all-Americans, as one of the teams will be known, will be composed of: McLaren, Pittsburgh; Casey, Harvard; Kaw, Cornell; Erickson, W. and J. Mosley, Yale; Hoggsett, Dartmouth; Ashbaugh, Brown; Munns, Cornell; West, Colgate; Peck, Pittsburgh; and Cutler, Syracuse.

The western all-Americans will be: Roberts, Centre; McMillan, Centre; Eichenlaub, Notre Dame; Muller, Chicago; Huffman, Ohio State; Trotter, Ohio State; Vick, Michigan; Yarnack, Ohio State; Wallace, Iowa State; Bolen, Ohio State, and Crangle, Illinois.

SYRACUSE WINNER  
AT CROSS-COUNTRYLeads Field of 13 Teams for the  
Intercollegiate Title—Higgins  
First Man In

Team	Points
Syracuse University	75
Yale University	108
Mass. Institute of Technology	115
Columbia University	118
Cornell University	119
University of Maine	145
Dartmouth College	155
Princeton University	159
Harvard University	182
Penn State College	211
University of Pennsylvania	227
City College of New York	259
New York University	368

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Syracuse University is today enjoying the distinction of being the only university outside of Cornell ever to hold the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America team cross-country championship more than once. In 1919 Syracuse won its first championship title in this event and yesterday afternoon, over the Van Cortlandt Park six and one-half mile course, the representatives of the Orange sprang a surprise by capturing the title with 75 points, being the only team with a total of less than 100 points. Columbia University, which was regarded as a favorite to win, had to be content with fourth place with 118 points, while Princeton University, which was also expected to finish well up, was eighth with 159 points. Cornell University, the winner of 17 titles including that of last year, was fifth. University of Maine, which since its winning of the New England championship, was regarded as one of the most likely contenders for the title, proved a disappointment, and was unable to take better than sixth place, 26 points behind the titheans.

The results of the meet were a complete surprise, and merely furnish proof of the statement that cross-country competition is a sport in which predictions rarely come true. Columbia, on paper, was looked upon as the logical winner of the meet, and her hardest competition was expected to come from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Maine, and Princeton. Syracuse was not considered seriously, inasmuch as they had been badly defeated by both Cornell and Columbia at the Syracuse invitation meet a few weeks ago, while Yale was regarded as out of the running, since her best man, M. D. Douglas '24, was out of shape and not expected to enter. At the last minute, however, it was decided to make a chance on Douglas, and he surprised everybody by coming in sixth, with the result that the New Havenites, as a team, placed well to the fore. Capt. Homer Smith '24 and E. P. Case '25 were largely responsible for the Syracuse victory. Smith hung back during the greater part of the race and was occupying tenth place when the first lap was completed; but he sprinted at the end and came in third. Case was the tenth man to finish, coming in 10 seconds ahead of E. E. Sanborn '23 of Tech.

The individual championship was well earned by Walter Higgins '24 of Columbia. Higgins negotiated the distance in the exceptional time of 32m. 21 s-10s, clipping approximately 800 yards from the former record. The Columbia man held back at the start and at the first hurdles was in eighth position. E. O. McLane '25, of the University of Pennsylvania, took the lead followed closely by Capt. R. E. Hendrie '23 of Tech, Capt. R. E. Moore '24 and F. J. Brennan '23, of Columbia, and Mead Treadwell '24, of Yale, came next, taking the first hurdle together. At the end of the first lap McLane had fallen back to third position, while Hendrie was in the van about 10 yards ahead of Higgins. H. E. Dykeman '24, the heretofore undefeated runner from Carnegie Institute of Technology, who was expected to give the Columbia man his closest rub for the title, was holding fourth place. With 450 yards to go on the last lap Higgins began a powerful sprint and easily left Hendrie 75 yards in the rear. During the same lap Smith of Syracuse forced ahead of McLane and Dykeman, the Carnegie Tech man also passing the Pennsylvanian. The summary:

Capt. Walter Higgins, Columbia	32 21 10
Capt. R. E. Hendrie, M. I. T.	32 32
Capt. Homer Smith, Syracuse	32 33
H. E. Dykeman, Carnegie Tech	32 46
R. O. McLane, Pennsylvania	33 05
M. C. Douglas, Yale	33 12
Capt. J. G. Young, Dartmouth	33 16
R. A. Lutz, Harvard	33 18
Mead Treadwell, Yale	33 21
E. P. Case, Syracuse	33 33
E. E. Sanborn, M. I. T.	33 43
P. W. Bemis Jr., M. I. T.	33 44
F. A. Horton, Penn State	33 45
G. C. Williams, Cornell	33 46
H. W. Raymond, Maine	33 48
L. E. Beeming, Princeton	33 59
Winder Keating, Syracuse	33 51
F. J. Brennan, Columbia	33 54
C. Corger, Princeton	33 55
A. Patten, Maine	33 58
L. L. Farrell, Carnegie Tech	33 57
H. V. Bonsal, Cornell	33 58
Robert Moore, Columbia	33 59
Vincent Hernandez, Syracuse	34 05
E. C. Vandervyl, Yale	34 14
H. G. Smith, Cornell	34 15
Reginald Titus, Syracuse	34 16
M. C. McLane, Maine	34 17
R. W. Letteney, Dartmouth	34 18
T. W. Burke, Harvard	34 19
John Vandervort, Cornell	34 20
Arthur Reliquet, Syracuse	34 21
G. R. Holt, M. I. T.	34 22
R. M. Udall, Dartmouth	34 26
E. A. Gordon, Cornell	34 28
E. C. Freeman, Yale	34 29
H. L. Pratt, Harvard	34 31
M. L. Wendler, Penn State	34 34
J. M. Murray, Maine	34 35
E. Wilmot, Yale	34 37
Wilfred Skeats, Columbia	34 38
John Hubbard, Columbia	34 40
C. H. Kopf, Princeton	34 41
C. W. Webster, Princeton	34 42
T. F. Tracy, Yale	34 49

Soccer Gains Favor  
in the West AgainPopular as an Intramural Sport  
in the Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Soccer is gaining in favor as an intramural sport in the Intercollegiate Conference, but it has not approached a position that would justify varsity competition, between "Big Ten" rivals, according to D. B. Reed, director of physical education at University of Chicago.

Maroon undergraduates have formed a number of teams this fall, and under the direction of Coach D. L. Hoffer, play daily games on the practice football field when the varsity gridiron team is not using it. This activity comes under the supervision of Dr. Reed in his department of physical education which corresponds to the intramural department at a number of Conference institutions.

"We tried soccer as an intercollegiate sport a few years ago," said Dr. Reed, "but it fell flat in short order. Since then it has shown considerable revival within the colleges. There are plenty of men in college who do not play football and they could get a lot of good out of soccer if they would only go after it."

There were no causes back of the failure of intercollegiate soccer. One was the lack of interest on the part of the public. The contests did not draw spectators and the players did not get their pictures in the paper. This condition gave rise to the second cause of the failure, namely, loss of interest by the students.

Football, also, it is pointed out, draws the spotlight of the fall athletic schedule to such an extent that all other sports are dwarfed by it. Interest of the general public in football leads the student to believe nothing else is worth while during the first quarter. Requirement of a certain amount of athletic activity, however, in order to complete the college career, has become general throughout the Conference and this activity has found an outlet in soccer, reviving interest in the game.

D. M. Evans, athletic director at Northwestern University, announced his intention of promoting the sport among the various classes with the hope that intercollegiate competition might be developed later if the sport takes hold.

BROWN AWARDS 16  
FOOTBALL LETTERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—Eleven Brown football players were awarded the varsity letter at yesterday's meeting of the athletic board. The basis for the award was playing half the actual playing time in the Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth games and having the recommendation of the coach and captain. The men thus honored were: Beckwith, Adams, Sweet, Captain Gullion, Sprague, Howard, J. Gallman, Paulsen, Barrett, Schmitt, Johnston, Sheldon, McFarrell, Payor, Elementary and Manager Coons.

Five of the men to receive the letter will be graduated in June and one, Payor, is a freshman. This is the smallest number of letters awarded in years.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## The Status of Non-Fiction Films

This is the first of two articles on non-fiction motion pictures. The second will appear in an early issue.

A SURVEY of the subjects presented in the motion picture theater brings into striking relief the overwhelming dominance of the dramatic production and the contrasting insignificant position of the non-fiction or commonly called "educational" picture.

A factor of importance in the status of the non-fiction picture is the uncommunicativeness of the motion picture public. If the patrons of the theater became more expressive of their preferences and appreciations it appears probable that the film of fact would come in for more constructive attention at the hands of the motion picture industry.

Mostly the patrons buy their tickets, see the show and walk out. There is little indication to the management of their specific likes and dislikes within the program. If the theater does a good business it is assumed that the feature picture is drawing well. The typical managerial comment is "Fairbanks is pulling them in," or "Wally Reid isn't drawing as well in this one." Everything is measured in terms of stars and dramas.

## Patrons Mostly Silent

Yet there are in most audiences patrons whose major interest is in the non-fiction subjects. These patrons, however, do not often write letters to the management about what interests them or in any other fashion give voice to their tastes. The daily newspaper gets a hundredfold more response from its readers than any motion picture theater does from its patrons. The theater manager is left to make his judgments from the totals at the box office.

From the box office point of view, which is, of course, the point of view of the motion picture industry, all important successes of the screen are dramatic subjects.

This is an inevitable result of the influence of the selling forces and methods of the film distributors. Business tends toward the easiest way as certainly and automatically as water yields to gravitation. The star system, encouraged to a degree by the public, evolved as the simplest tool in the hands of the film salesman. The name of a star became the nearest possible approach to a significant trademark or standard of value. Stars were sold and pictures. It was buy and sell them. That method of distribution did not require analytical judgment of dramatic and literary values, an important consideration in a market where such judgment was so rarely possessed by either the film dealer or his customer, the exhibitor. The selling of names became so firmly established that it is still today the most important single factor in the success of a picture within the trade.

With names and the star system dominating the selling of pictures in this manner it was an inescapable consequence that the dramatic picture, should be placed in the position of a dominance that is nearly absolute.

## Out of Proportion

This preponderance of the dramatic picture is undoubtedly out of any proportion to the real taste of the public. This is indicated by the increasingly wide circulation of non-fiction books and periodicals. It is apparent too in the interested discussions among motion picture patrons that follow the showing of any strikingly good non-fiction screen subject.

While statistics are unobtainable, it is unquestionably true that a much larger proportion of motion picture audiences are attracted by topical, scenic and travel films than is suggested by the motion picture industry. This is evident if one compares the very evident interest of the audiences with the slight esteem in which these subjects are held by those who purchase film service for the theaters. An illuminating example is afforded in the instance of one of the leading motion picture theaters in Broadway, New York. This theater pays rentals ranging from \$2000 to \$3500 a week for dramatic feature subjects. At the same time scenic, travel and news reels are rented at from \$50 to \$100 a week each. In an eight-reel program usually less than 7 per cent of the expenditure is for non-fiction films, frequently less than 5 per cent. Yet these pictures occupy about 25 per cent of the screen time.

## The High Point

The theater cited is probably the best patron of the non-fiction picture in the United States, because of the constructive interest of the managing director. The ratio of attention for the non-fiction picture scales down abruptly in the trade as one leaves the high point of this theater. A surprising number of theaters present no non-fiction subjects whatever, concerning themselves only with dramatic features and "comedies."

Experience in the field of motion picture distribution indicates that there is an active and intelligent market for non-fiction subjects only among the few first-grade theaters of approximately 30 leading cities. The remaining vast preponderance of theaters, it is true, do consume some non-fiction film, more especially news reels, booking them, however, casually, without selection, and classing them as "fillers." The wide usage of the term is itself an indication of the status of this type of film. In many film exchanges these "filler" reels are supplied to the purchasers of feature service at practically no cost, making them a sort of premium or bonus to dramatic film customers. This practice does not enhance the value of the short non-fiction subjects in the eyes of the theater manager.

These conditions are important to the patron of the motion picture theater. Not less than 75 per cent of non-fiction film is in fact by-product material. The editing of a well-made news reel ordinarily leaves not more than one-fifth of the film available, frequently less. The waste film in various ways gets on the

screen market, reshaped and garnished with titles, travelogues, magazines or "educational" reels. It is obvious that this is a makeshift policy of production that can only partially realize on the possibilities of the subjects presented.

TERRY RAMSAY.

## Anna Coleman Ladd's Sculpture in Boston

TWO marked echoes of the war are in the works of sculpture, all made during the past three years by Anna Coleman Ladd, on view this week and next at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street.

These 30 bronzes evince in all of them a strong sense of the contrasting aspects of the modern world—of youth released and joyous, as in "Baby Pan," "Caprice," "Fountain of Youth," of the agony and searching for new spiritual values, as in the "Fountain of Life," "The Cost of Victory," "Night and Dawn," "Conscience," and above all, the fountain group called, "Spiritual Victory."

There is the triangular base of violet marble, the three columns, with their decorative unicorn heads, symbolic of purity, from which the water flows; the globe, above which stands the serene figure of spiritual victory, above passion, above ambition, above despair. Nothing imitative of the past in these modern figures, hand on hip, turbaned, hobbled hair. They are modern as Van Eyck, Perugino, or Watteau were modern in their presentations. Yet the sculptor is steeped in the past of a world we share, in its love of beauty and imagination and the rhythms of the nude, but there is the recognition of the need for spiritual expression that has moved Unamuno and Mestrovic, Rodin and Masaryk, and Benedetto Croce—that, sooner or later, will move America also.

So it was not possible for this sculptor to express (in the marble war-memorial) "Victory" as a triumphant young woman with a wreath. It is as a heroic and exhausted virile figure, like a wounded eagle, with eyes seared by sleepless watching and suffering. The vision of victory is in the uplifted face of the dying youth at his knee. The cost of victory has obscured all triumph. Studies in expression are shown in the disenchanted "Donna Livia"; in the strain of four years of "Under Fire"; in the war nurse at the Italian front; in Ethel Barrymore; in the explorer of the jungle, Carveth Wells, in William Wood Jr., and in the young aviator at Hamilton.

So intense is the visualization of the idea in each of these bronzes that one finds it distinctly an effort to consider how they were made. This is as it should be. Nevertheless, after some acquaintance with these works they begin to yield many rewards to the observer of detail—the exquisite play of



"Spiritual Victory"

Dominant Figure in New Sculptural Group by Anna Coleman Ladd

shadow in "The Cost of Victory," the charm of the drapery rhythms in "Caprice Viennois" and "The Lotus," and the sense of exuberant life that is in all the figures where such an expression would be appropriate.

There are ten war memorials by Mrs. Ladd that emphasize a point not well understood by the general public. Here in a wide variety of subjects—busts, bas-reliefs, and monumental works—are products of an artist recognized by the purchases of museums and private collectors. How much better, when memorials are to be made, to commission sculptors of standing—and there are a number working in and near Boston, as in other large centers—rather than order a stonecutter's product, which will never be satisfactory either as a memorial or as a civic decoration?

E. C. S.

## A "Better Post Card" Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—An exhibition which has been planned to illustrate the artistic possibilities of the holiday greetings card in the place of the conventionalized and stereotyped cards which are ordinarily circulated during the December holiday season has opened in the Stuart room of the New York Public Library.

The cards include the work of about a hundred prominent contemporary artists, including etchers, engravers, and lithographers. Wood block prints shown to be particularly good material for the artistic card, and range

from designs less than several inches square to the larger prints which are used for folders. Lovely color effects have been attained by Ruzicka.

Among the artists whose work is included in the exhibition are the following: J. C. Voudroux, S. J. Woolf, Gabriel Pippet, Voitech Preissig, E. H. Reed, William Zorach, Adolph Treidler, Lester G. Hornby, Florence G.

Moore, A. Allen Lewis, J. J. Lankes, Howard McCormick, C. F. W. Mellatz, Ralph Pearson and J. J. A. Murphy. Another exhibition which is soon to open in the library will be one of Bibles and Bible manuscripts. Some of the oldest manuscripts attainable will be shown, and the exhibition will include Bibles in the various vernaculars.



"The Cost of Victory," by Anna Coleman Ladd

## Music News and Reviews

## Philadelphia Orchestra Presents French Program

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Philadelphia Orchestra devoted its week-end concert to an all-French program. No more appropriate music could have been made the start than the nobly dignified, majestically beautiful César Franck symphony in A minor, one of those works "born for immortality" that seem autobiographic of a life consecrated sincerely and purely to the loftiest ideals. What a sharp contrast there is between such a work as this, half-prayer, half psalm, and the clamorous, grandiose bombast of—exempli gratia—Liszt's melodramatically effective and superbly orchestrated "Les Préludes!"

On a crowded house this Franck symphony made an impress which one loves to imagine finding its expression in the daily life of the home, and the work of the world. After the whole orchestra stood in response to the applause which is the lesser element of praise, it made one "critic" happy to emerge into the corridor for the intermission that followed and find a man walking up and down singing over the main theme of the last movement with all his heart.

Notable in particular was the large, free utterance of the brasses, singing together like winds on the sea. The work was played in observance of the centenary of the composer.

The "Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas is as clearly a favorite with our audiences as his symphony, brought forward by Carl Pohlig when he led the orchestra, was a facile, whimsical tone-poem with its bassoon stumping about in the cellarage is provocative of laughter, and it made a comedy relief for what immediately followed—the Debussy "Afternoon of a Faun." It is strange to think that the nebulous, tremulous haze and shimmer of the latter's mellifluous meandering was as puzzling as Einstein in the recent musical yesterday. Now it is more than popular in Philadelphia—it is beloved. Next came the Saint-Saëns "Danse Macabre," in which the facile violin of Thaddeus Rich was much admired.

The exhilarating coda was the "Espada" Rhapsody of Chabrier. The concert came as near pleasing everybody within its acoustic radius as a symphony concert is likely to come.

F. L. W.

## New York Symphony and Other Concerts

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—While listening to a performance on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 23, of Pizzetti's suite, "La Pisanella," given by the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall, I somehow got the impression that the first flutist, Georges Barrère, instead of the conductor, Walter Damrosch, was directing the music. I suppose it was because in two of the three movements that were played, the wood winds predominate. I would not be far wrong, indeed, if described these movements as pieces for wood winds with harmonic obbligato for strings. And I shall be in no way wrong if I refer to the New York Symphony wood wind choir as an extraordinarily homogeneous group of players. Reginald de Koven used to speak very warmly in praise of them. I have no doubt I am right in regarding Mr. Barrère as the artist of first consequence among them, and I think it is something more than a fancy of mine that he greatly influenced the presentation of the suite as to style, sonority, and even pace. But as I said, only in the first two movements. The third movement is for strings alone, where there could be no question of Mr. Damrosch's appearing in his regular character as interpreter-in-chief. On the program was the second piano concerto of Brahms, with Ossip Gabrilowitch as soloist—a delightfully long work, played with an exquisite finish in the solo part of which Gabrilowitch alone among pianists is ca-

pable. I am not sure whether years of devotion to the piano have tended to make Gabrilowitch a significant conductor or not; but I am sure that the few seasons of his practice directing the Detroit Symphony Orchestra have done much to strengthen and refine him as a soloist in piano concerto performance.

On Thursday evening the New York String Quartet, Messrs. Cadek, Siskovsky, Schwab and Vaska, giving their second concert in Aeolian Hall and presenting as one of their numbers a short piece by Josef Suk, "Meditation on an Old Bohemian Choral," contributed one of the good moments of the season in chamber music. The organization is excellent in balance of the instrumental voices, and it has a generally agreeable and interesting manner of playing. Suk's "Meditation" is a taking example of the adaptation of old structural forms and decorative ideas to modern musical architecture.

Ernest Hutcheson undoubtedly hit upon a fine notion when he planned his series of recitals on the works of the piano masters. At Aeolian Hall not long ago he played selections from Bach in his neat, enthusiastic way and greatly pleased a large gathering. He did homage in turn to Beethoven on Saturday afternoon. On the program was the "Appassionata" sonata, and in the audience was Mr. Paderewski, who himself had played the piece only two days before in Carnegie Hall.

Felix Salmond, the violoncellist, appeared in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, assisting the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, at its fourth Sunday concert. He took part in a performance of Bruch's "Kol Nidrei" adagio and of Strauss's "Don Quixote" variations. An artist who takes his work very seriously but himself not too seriously, Mr. Salmond engaged the interest of his hearers and of his fellow-players alike. He made the Strauss work a delight of the first order, bringing out both the fantastic and

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the pathetic side of the character portrayed in the music with great skill and charm. Excellent as recital and chamber music performer, he is perfectly cut out, according to the test of this occasion, for a soloist. On Mr. Damrosch's program with the Bruch and Strauss pieces were an arrangement of a three-movement work of Bach and the beautiful "Fountains of Rome," by Respighi, which promises to be the "Afternoon of a Faun" of the present decade in point of orchestral popularity. W. P. T.

## Concert of Works

by Arnold Bax  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17.—One of the most interesting concerts this autumn was the one devoted to Arnold Bax's compositions, by his publishers, Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch, at Queen's Hall, Nov. 13. It was an extraordinary act of belief in a British composer. The significance was further increased by the galaxy of fine artists who took part in it, while the whole was crowned by a well-won success. Everything was done on a lavish, a fastidiously perfect scale.

No fault could be found with the contents, co-ordination, and contrasts of the program, save that it was too long. However, an audience worthy of the occasion in numbers and enthusiasm stayed out the full three hours and presented Bax with a laurel wreath at the end.

Soloists skilled in interpreting had been engaged: John Coates the singer, Lionel Tertis the viola player, Harriet Cohen the pianist. Even subsidiary solo parts were filled by such artists as Cedric Sharpe and Robert Murchie.

A full orchestra—conducted by Eugene Goossens—and the Oriana Madrigal Society under Kennedy Scott, were also in attendance, while Bax himself acted as accompanist.

Only recent works were included in the scheme. Among these the orchestral tone poem "The Garden of Fand," with its shimmering play of themes and the dreamlike flow of Fand's tune, impressed one as very beautiful, while the carol "Mater Gra Filium," for unaccompanied double choir, was even better; a thing exquisite of its kind, though exacting to perform.

Bax's thoughts are naturally melodic and contrapuntal; when he submits them to the gracious subtlety of the medieval style, he touches his best. The Second Sonata in G for pianoforte is dramatic and well-designed; the Phantasy for viola and orchestra thoroughly Celtic, but the balance between soloist and orchestra is not completely successful. The songs and small pianoforte pieces seemed slight beside these and left the impression that Bax is out of his métier as a song writer. Two other carols and an orchestral arrangement of "Mediterranean" completed the program.

Bax has come far since his student days. After developing his powers, in some confusion and indecision, he has achieved that drawing together, that tautening of fiber, which has brought his compositions to the state of fully expressed and fully received identities. It says much for them that no monotony was experienced at the concert. In fact Bax appears to do better when heard by himself than when set against other composers.

M. M. S.



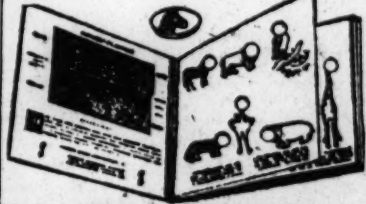
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## The Balzac Prize Awarded

Paris, France

Special Correspondence

THE first award of the Balzac literary prize, which was founded by Sir Basil Zaharoff, has resulted in a draw; two persons share the honor of capturing it. The jury headed by Paul Bourget, assembled in the late afternoon in the quaint small house in the Rue Raynouard, that had formerly been the home of the author of the Comédie Humaine. Nearly 400 aspirants to literary honors had sent their manuscripts.

By the side of the author of the "Péon du Midi" were Léon Daudet, Elémir Bourges, Jean de Pierrefeu, Henri Bidon, Fortunat Strowski, Georges Duhamel, Henri Duvernois, Edmond Jaloux, Léon Lafage, Gaston Chérau, Daniel Halévy, René Boylesse, and Marcel Boulenger.

The prize is 20,000 francs, and to which may be added the 10,000 francs offered by the publishing house. Half went to Emile Baumann for his work, "Job le Prédestiné," and half to Jean Giraudoux for "Sigrid et le Limousin."

In the final consideration of the manuscripts the following candidates obtained votes: Jean Caumont, Camille Cé, Henry de Montherlant, Robert Coignet, Lecoq-Hacel, and Duhourau. In the preceding balloting the following names had also been considered: Mr. Jacques Rivière, Mmes. Jeanne Maxime David, Jeanne Galay, Messrs. Fernand Mysor and Serge Barroux.

Mr. Baumann was born in Lyons in 1868. He attended the university of his native town from which he was graduated with honors in 1890. He is a professor at the Lycée of Mans. "Job le Prédestiné," which won for him the honor of sharing the Balzac prize, is described in the opinion of the jury as follows:

"It is the simple and pathetic history of a man, once rich, who fell into poverty, and who, by a series of conjectures that are both humanly and providentially logic, retrieves his lost fortune. It depicts the conflict between an idealist and a woman who has a horror of being poor. It is a domestic tragedy that the author has treated with a breadth that is admirable, an emotion that is powerful, and a tenderness in which the maturity of an art is felt to be at the same time sustaining and delicate, like life itself."

"The novelist and author of 'L'Immole,' 'La Fosse aux Lions,' and 'Fer sur l'Enclume,' has given us in 'Job le Prédestiné' a work which in

the opinion of competent judges is one of the greatest of the renaissance français, and one of the highest expressions of contemporary humanity."

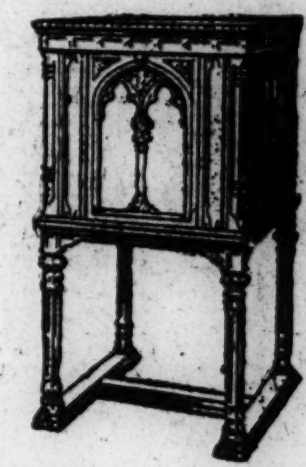
Mr. Giraudoux is also a university graduate and comes from Bellac. He was born on Oct. 29, 1882. After making his literary début in 1909 with "Provinciales," and "L'Ecole des Indifférents." In 1911, he published "Lectures pour une Ombre," "Amica America," "Euphorie," "Adorable Clio," "Simon le Pathétique," and "Suzanne et le Pacifique."

His manuscript which brought him equal honors with Mr. Baumann, is but a continuance of the series of works in which he has essayed so profoundly to study the relations of the French race with those of other countries. In this one he analyzes the difference between the French and the German mentality. He has momentarily forsaken his university duties to undertake the directing of France's foreign propaganda.

Since the award, there has arisen quite a controversy, which has found reflection in spirited letters in the press that tell a tale of disappointment from many of those who had aspired for the prize. In this connection, Mr. Jean de Pierrefeu's letter, which appears in Comedia, is perhaps of interest. He was, of course, a distinguished member of the jury. "Is it possible," he writes, "that the disappointed authors think they have greater talent than Messrs. Baumann and Giraudoux? This would indeed be presumptuous on their part."

"The complainants allege that the laureates are writers already known, while the rules for the prize stipulate that the award should be to an unknown, one whose merit has not as yet come to light. But the members of the jury understood this perfectly from the start. The absence of the unknown masterpiece forced us to the conclusion to select a writer who was but vaguely known to the public. Baumann and Giraudoux complied with this stipulation singularly well, and so in all fairness we awarded them the prize."

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## LEAGUE FOR PEACE MEETS AT HAGUE

Clarion Cry for New Peace and  
Revision of Treaties and  
Tariffs Aim of Women

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, with groups or branches in 37 countries, is calling a conference at The Hague from Dec. 7-10, to consider various constructive proposals for world peace.

Miss Catherine Marshall, one of the vice-presidents of the league, will preside at the conference in the unavoidable absence of the president, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, and a considerable number of delegates from the league's various branches, and other affiliated societies, are expected to attend.

The special recommendations which the league hopes to put forward at the conference were recently explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, a member of the British Executive Committee, and one of the original founders of the league.

"Our clarion cry is for a 'New Peace,'" said Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, "and in the effort to construct this out of the older proposals, we shall criticize the present situation from our different points of view—political, economic, military, and psychological."

**League Falls Short**  
"We consider that the political effects of the Peace Treaty have been such as to create a League of Nations which falls very short of a truly international organ of democracy, because it is not yet universal, and also because the members of the assembly are appointed by the governments, and the council is neither entirely selected by, nor entirely responsible to the governments. We also consider that the general tone of the Covenant and other parts of the Treaty do not tend toward either international co-operation, security, or peace."

"We shall therefore recommend the immediate admission to the League of Nations of all states desirous of being members, and willing to abide by its constitution and decisions, and shall press the importance of making new agreements to settle national boundaries in accordance with the will of the majority of inhabitants, and of dealing with colonies and dependencies in the interests of their populations."

**Would Abolish Tariffs**  
"We consider the economic effects of the peace treaties to have been still more disastrous. We contend that the economic and financial policy hitherto pursued by the victors in the Great War has caused the devaluation of money in central Europe, the destruction of credit, the adoption of crippling tariffs and regulations, and the destruction of the greater part of the world's trade. We believe that nothing short of an immediate world conference for the consideration of the whole question of reparations and indemnities will improve the situation, together with the abolition of competitive tariffs which are among some of the chief causes of war."

"As regards the military aspect of the present outlook, it is a matter of common knowledge that although provisions for disarmament are laid down in the Covenant, very little progress has been made in this direction, in spite of the conclusions of the Washington Conference, and the recent deliberations in the Third Assembly of the League of Nations. Rejecting war as a means of settling differences between peoples, and believing, moreover, that in view of modern developments there is no practicable halfway measure in respect to disarmament, we recommend universal total disarmament, by land, sea, and air, each state retaining only such forces and arms as are adapted to internal police work, and these to be subject to international agreement and inspection."

"Lastly, but not least, we consider the moral effects of the peace treaties to have been equally injurious to victors and vanquished alike, and to a large extent responsible for the present failure of the League of Nations to take a leading position in the world. At the Hague Conference we shall therefore urge the release of a genuine internationalism among all governments, and the substitution of the old punitive treaties by new agreements drawn up in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation."

**BRITISH DRY TRY  
FOR LOCAL OPTION**  
**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Nov. 1.—The National Temperance Federation is stressing four points on which it is proposed to concentrate for legislative reform. An endeavor is to be made to get the age at which intoxicants may be sold to young people raised from 13 to 18.

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years. No less than 115,000 day-school teachers have petitioned for this.

Secondly, to get the sale of intoxicants entirely prohibited on Sundays. Scotland enacted this law as long ago as 1854 and Wales in 1881.

Thirdly, that liquor-serving clubs should be required to apply for licenses.

Fourthly, to bring in local option. Those in favor of this make the obvious strong point that the passing of a local option act would close no drinkshop until after the people had so voted. It cannot operate in advance of public opinion.

The writer well remembers when "Pussyfoot Johnson" visited Dublin during the war. He was listened to quietly till he offered to answer any questions, when a storm of them broke loose, but above them all one voice was predominant which re-



By E. I. FARRINGTON  
POINSETTIAS are the "showiest" of mid-winter plants. Not many years ago they were to be seen only in tropical or semi-tropical re-

gions, including the Southern United States and Mexico. Florists have learned, however, that they can force the gorgeous Poinsettia under glass without difficulty so as to have it in full bloom at the holiday season. Now, therefore, thousands of cut blooming and potted plants appear in the store windows, and presently reach the homes of flower lovers, in the northern part of America.

Yet these forced plants, brilliant as they are, can never match the native plants of the warmer sections, where they grow to immense size and are to be seen filling the back yards of the most unpretentious homes. In the West Indies Poinsettias grow especially well, and in the most lavish abundance. In Southern California, too, they bloom with the utmost freedom and are widely used.

It is exceedingly simple to propagate the Poinsettia in these warm regions. It is only necessary to cut canes two or three feet long and stick them into the ground any time after the first of April. Not infrequently the plants started in this way will bloom the first year. Because of the season in which it appears in the North, the Poinsettia is often called the Christmas Flower. Southern people have named it the Lobster Flower, referring, of course, to its color. In other places, especially in the west, it is referred to as the Mexican Flame Leaf. Many of the plants in cultivation seem to have come first from Mexico, where the Poinsettia flourishes.

Leaves, Not Flowers  
Of course, nobody but a botanist, or an amateur horticulturist who wants to exhibit his familiarity with plant subjects, cares to quarrel with the common description of the Poinsettia flower, but the truth is that the gorgeous red appendages are not really the flowers at all, but the bracts.

Although many thousands of Poinsettia plants are raised for the market every year, no little skill is required to have them bloom at just the right time. The temperature of the greenhouse must be managed with precision or the flowers will come too early, or possibly too late, for the trade. It is possible, though, that this problem will prove less difficult to meet in the future, as the result of the work of two experts connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, who have found that

forcing or retarding the growth of the plants can be controlled by the amount of light given them. If the light period is shortened, the plants reach maturity much sooner than when they are given the natural length of day. It was found in the department's experimental station at Arlington, Va., according to reports, that Poinsettias could be brought into good form as early as August by shortening the daily exposure to light. If this plan is put into general use, it may make a great difference in the florists' trade.

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If the florists have a lot of Poinsettia plants left over, as is often the case, they cut them back, rest them for a while, and then use them to produce another crop of plants for the next year. The flower-like leaves of the Poinsettia combine nicely with green material of many kinds so that they are popular for all kinds of house decorations, but even a single plant in a pot lends warmth and cheerfulness to any room.

Poinsettias are classed with Euphorbias, which cover a very wide range, with representatives in tropical Africa as well as in tropical America. Euphorbia fulgens is another kind often grown in northern greenhouses, while Euphorbia splendens is occasionally grown as a house plant. Then there is a variety called Euphorbia lactea, which is very common in the West Indies, and grows in candelabra form. Species of this Euphorbia are frequently used for hedges in Florida, making a very satisfactory living fence. Another form, called nerifolia, is popular as a hedge plant in the West Indies.

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**MANY DANES PLAN  
MOVE TO COLOMBIA**

**COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1** (Special Correspondence).—The plan of forming a Danish colony in Colombia of Danish emigrants is being proceeded with and some 5000 to 6000 men and women keenly interested in the realization of the project have formed a union purposely under the name of "Emigranten," which with children now comprises some 1200 persons.

A member of the Danish Legislative who has visited South America is much interested in the scheme, has been negotiating with the Government about the matter, and the Government seems disposed to support the plan, which is likely to be discussed in a private meeting of the House. It is probable that a Danish Commission will be sent out to Colombia in order to investigate the chances and negotiate with the Colombian Government.

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of quality and value

forcing or retarding the growth of the plants can be controlled by the amount of light given them. If the light period is shortened, the plants reach maturity much sooner than when they are given the natural length of day. It was found in the department's experimental station at Arlington, Va., according to reports, that Poinsettias could be brought into good form as early as August by shortening the daily exposure to light. If this plan is put into general use, it may make a great difference in the florists' trade.

**Dipped in Hot Water**  
Formerly it was a common experience with people who bought Poinsettias as cut flowers to have the so-called blossoms last only a very short time. Now most florists follow the well known method of immersing the stems in hot water as soon as the flowers are cut. Some growers carry a pail of hot water with them as they move along from bench to bench. The stems, quickly taken up the moisture, with the result that the flowers keep well. After all, however, Poinsettias in pots are most satisfactory.

If the florists have a lot of Poinsettia plants left over, as is often the case, they cut them back, rest them for a while, and then use them to produce another crop of plants for the next year. The flower-like leaves of the Poinsettia combine nicely with green material of many kinds so that they are popular for all kinds of house decorations, but even a single plant in a pot lends warmth and cheerfulness to any room.

Poinsettias are classed with Euphorbias, which cover a very wide range, with representatives in tropical Africa as well as in tropical America. Euphorbia fulgens is another kind often grown in northern greenhouses, while Euphorbia splendens is occasionally grown as a house plant. Then there is a variety called Euphorbia lactea, which is very common in the West Indies, and grows in candelabra form. Species of this Euphorbia are frequently used for hedges in Florida, making a very satisfactory living fence. Another form, called nerifolia, is popular as a hedge plant in the West Indies.

Altogether there are many hundreds of species and varieties of Euphorbia, but none of them can surpass the Poinsettia in splendor or decorative beauty.

**SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION**  
BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Bremen Poland shipping line, with a capital of 100,000,000 marks, intends to absorb the Bremen Argo line, with a 22,000,000 mark capital.

**GOLD OUTPUT LARGER**  
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The production of gold in Rhodesia in October amounted to 54,619 ounces, valued at £255,419. In September the output was 52,436 ounces, valued at £240,846.

**IT'S the thought behind the GIFT that counts.**  
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## STOCKS SHOW

MUCH BETTER  
TONE TODAY

Oil and Rail Shares Are in  
Good Demand—Steel  
Irregular

Stock prices showed a much better tone at the opening of today's New York market. U. S. Steel common, selling ex-dividend, more than made up its dividend at the opening, but reacted one point in later dealings. Oil moved into higher ground under the leadership of Standard Oil shares, New Jersey having been pushed up 4 1/2 points and California 1. California Petroleum moved up 3 1/2 and Pan-American A and B also were strong.

Good buying was noted in the rail shares, Louisville & Nashville rising 1 1/2, New York Central 1 1/2, Norfolk & Western and Texas & Pacific, 1 each, and Atchafalaya, Reading, New Haven, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio, substantial fractions.

Baldwin, Studebaker, American Locomotive and Caterpillar also gained a point or more.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular.

Easier Money Helps Rally

The opening rally was well sustained during the morning, the lower renewal rate on call money aiding operations on the long side, speculative belief that the current reaction had temporarily run its course, and at least, in a number of shares, was reflected in the resumption of pool operations in some of the low priced oils and other industrial.

Virtually all divisions of the industrial list, except independent steels, participated extensively in the upward movement with the advance most marked in oils, foods, equipments, motors, leathers and chemicals. Steel common, rails also responded to better buying power, New York Central, Illinois Central and Missouri Pacific preferred each rising 2 points. Some of the other strong spots were California Petroleum, Manhattan Electrical Supply, Mexican Petroleum, Chandler, Stromberg Carburator, and Tidewater Oil, the gains ranging from 5 to 4 points.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Are Irregular

Renewed selling of some of the speculative railroad mortgages, combined with a better demand for some of the more popular industrial issues, imparted an irregular trend to today's early bond dealings.

Early railroad bonds continued in rather free supply, the B and D series of the convertible 4 1/2s showing a point each, and the A's, while the first consolidated 4s broke 2 points. Market weakness also was noted in International & Great Northern 6s, and Louisville & Nashville 7s. St. Paul issues offered better resistance, the refunding 4 1/2s and convertible 5s making moderate gains. Ontario & Western 4s moved up more than 2 points, and Chicago & Great Western 4s, 1.

Good improvement also was shown by Pisk Rubber 8s, Goodyear 8s of 1941, American Sugar 6s, Punta Alegre 8s, and Chile Copper 6s, and 7s, the gains ranging from large fractions to 1 1/2 points.

Mixed fractional changes took place in foreign bonds, with the exception of Mexican 5s, which improved a point. U. S. Government issues were irregular, price changes moving within a radius of 10 cents on \$100.

## BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated	27	27	27	27
Bay State Gas	68	68	68	68
Boston & Montana	66	66	66	66
Brantford	64	64	64	64
Chief Cons. Min.	54	54	54	54
Crystal Cons.	24	24	24	24
Eureka	24	24	24	24
First National Cop.	45	45	45	45
Gold Road	37	37	37	37
Int. Trust	30	30	30	30
Iron Cap	64	64	64	64
Mutual	34	34	34	34
Ruby Cons.	21	21	21	21
Silver Metals	02	02	02	02
So. States Cons.	15	15	15	15
Texas Oil	04	04	04	04
United Verde Ext.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Norfolk Mines	48	48	48	48

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated	27	27	27	27
Bay State Gas	68	68	68	68
Boston & Montana	66	66	66	66
Brantford	64	64	64	64
Chief Cons. Min.	54	54	54	54
Crystal Cons.	24	24	24	24
Eureka	24	24	24	24
First National Cop.	45	45	45	45
Gold Road	37	37	37	37
Int. Trust	30	30	30	30
Iron Cap	64	64	64	64
Mutual	34	34	34	34
Ruby Cons.	21	21	21	21
Silver Metals	02	02	02	02
So. States Cons.	15	15	15	15
Texas Oil	04	04	04	04
United Verde Ext.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Norfolk Mines	48	48	48	48

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated	27	27	27	27
Bay State Gas	68	68	68	68
Boston & Montana	66	66	66	66
Brantford	64	64	64	64
Chief Cons. Min.	54	54	54	54
Crystal Cons.	24	24	24	24
Eureka	24	24	24	24
First National Cop.	45	45	45	45
Gold Road	37	37	37	37
Int. Trust	30	30	30	30
Iron Cap	64	64	64	64
Mutual	34	34	34	34
Ruby Cons.	21	21	21	21
Silver Metals	02	02	02	02
So. States Cons.	15	15	15	15
Texas Oil	04	04	04	04
United Verde Ext.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Norfolk Mines	48	48	48	48

## LIT BROTHERS STOCK DIVIDEND

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Stockholders of Lit Brothers will vote Dec. 30 on increasing the authorized stock from \$2,500,000 to \$10,000,000. It is understood \$2,500,000 of new stock will be distributed as a 100 per cent stock dividend. A stock dividend of 40 per cent was paid April 7, 1921.

## OIL LANDS ACQUIRED

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Anglo-Bolivian Rubber & Trading Company has acquired additional oil rights in northern Spain, giving the concern a total of seven square miles.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated	27	27	27	27
Bay State Gas	68	68	68	68
Boston & Montana	66	66	66	66
Brantford	64	64	64	64
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Crystal Cons.	24	24	24	24
Eureka	24	24	24	24
First National Cop.	45	45	45	45
Gold Road	37	37	37	37
Int. Trust	30	30	30	30
Iron Cap	64	64	64	64
Mutual	34	34	34	34
Ruby Cons.	21	21	21	21
Silver Metals	02	02	02	02
So. States Cons.	15	15	15	15
Texas Oil	04	04	04	04
United Verde Ext.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Norfolk Mines	48	48	48	48

## NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated	27	27	27	27
Bay State Gas	68	68	68	68
Boston & Montana	66	66	66	66
Brantford	64	64	64	64
Chief Cons. Min.	54	54	54	54
Crystal Cons.	24	24	24	24
Eureka	24	24	24	24
First National Cop.	45	45	45	45
Gold Road	37	37	37	37
Int. Trust	30	30	30	30
Iron Cap	64	64	64	64
Mutual	34	34	34	34
Ruby Cons.	21	21	21	21
Silver Metals	02	02	02	02
So. States Cons.	15	15	15	15
Texas Oil	04	04	04	04
United Verde Ext.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Norfolk Mines	48	48	48	48

## NEW YORK CURB

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So. States Cons.	15	15	15	15
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United Verde Ext.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Norfolk Mines	48	48	48	48

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(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

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Brantford	64	64	64	64
Chief Cons. Min.	54	54	54	54
Crystal Cons.	24	24	24	24
Eureka	24	24	24	24
First National Cop.	45	45	45	45
Gold Road	37	37	37	37
Int. Trust	30	30	30	30
Iron Cap	64	64	64	64
Mutual	34	34	34	34
Ruby Cons.	21	21	21	21
Silver Metals	02	02	02	02
So. States Cons.	15	15	15	15
Texas Oil	04	04	04	04
United Verde Ext.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Norfolk Mines	48	48	48	48











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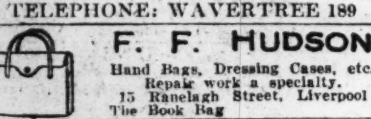
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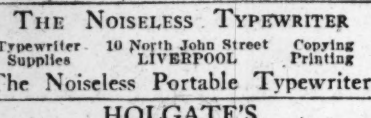
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

# "Le Chevalier de Colomb," by Porché, at the Comédie-Française

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence

Great interest was aroused by the new production of the Comédie-Française—"Le Chevalier de Colomb." It is a play in three acts in verse written by M. François Porché. M. François Porché is and will remain a lyrical poet. He writes dramas without ceasing to be a lyrical poet. As a fact he came to the theater only recently, while his volumes of poems are many. His first plays—"Les Buteurs et la Fénêtre," "La Jeune Fille aux Jours Roses," "La Dauphine"—are of ingenious, original, graceful inspiration, but the subjects are not suited to put forth all the vigor and abundance of his talent.

From the dramatic viewpoint "Le Chevalier de Colomb" is not an ideal subject, but it furnished excellent lyrical pretenses. It triumphed much more by its poetical qualities than by its dramatic situations. The action is neither new nor powerful, but it unveils the vastest horizons a poet can dream of—the high seas, the open sky, the stars, the love for glory and adventure, sacrifice, abnegation, courage. . . . The quality of the verses is robust, supported by the delicate imagination, the sensitive observation, the tenderness of the poet.

There is not properly speaking any of that painting of characters which is the background of a good drama. The play gives one the impression of a succession of delightful poems.

The drama imagined by M. François Porché is the conflict between the impulse of tradition and that of adventure. He has chosen the case of a man who, led by an incoercible sentiment, betrays his true mission and is brought back to it by misfortune.

After eight years of absence, Don Vincent de Garroville, a companion of Christopher Columbus, comes back to the familiar dwelling, his mind still dazzled by the splendor of the great adventure, lost in his dream of the unknown, in the mirage of further discoveries. To the beautiful and somber figure of the conqueror, M. François Porché opposes the eager, covetous landholder Alonso—the husband of Don Vincent's sister. The hero, who from his wanderings in remote lands, has brought nothing but glory, is accused by his friends and relations of being unsuccessful. His impulse for adventure is dangerous for the traditionalist and the landowner. He thinks of selling woods, lands, meadows for the purpose of equipping a vessel and of going again with Columbus in search of new worlds. What can retain him to the shore but love? The young sister of Alonso—Béatrix—will anchor the dreamer to the land. There are in this act splendid verses. The opposition of Don Vincent's ideal and Alonso's ideal, of the attachment to the old land, to the joy of discovering new worlds, has inspired M. Porché to passages of rare quality.

But Don Vincent is a born discoverer. If for the moment he has forgotten the wide world, the heart of Béatrix offers to him adventures in the unknown. What are the thoughts, the dreams of the pious, sad Béatrix? Why these sighs? This joyless submission? What is the secret that

seals her heart? Don Vincent will conquer this secret, will discover these thoughts.

He learns from the innocent Miguel, his nephew, the existence of a young officer who, before Don Vincent's return, was fiancé to Béatrix. In a scene which, if it had not been written by M. Porché, would have been mediocre and banal, Béatrix reveals her secret. She has never loved Don Vincent. Her heart forever belongs to Porras, the absent young officer. Her marriage was arranged against her will by her covetous brother. The anguish of the great discoverer of continents who feels his helplessness in the face of a feminine heart; the despair of Béatrix, the frantic confession of her love for Porras, attain to the sublime.

In the third act M. Porché has put face to face the young soldier and the young man of the sea. In a beautiful scene he opposes the heroism of those who defend a village to the audacity of those who dream of discovering new worlds. Don Vincent feels himself vanquished by the ardent youth of his rival. He forgets that the beautiful captain occupied the thoughts of his wife. He only sees in him a different form of his activity. Don Vincent will start again on the high seas. He is destined to adventure. His grief has called him back to his true destiny.

The style of François Porché is clear and simple. His words outline his thought with sobriety. The emotion is naive, spontaneous, impulsive. The interplay of the real human emotion to these qualities. He is neither simple nor clear. Sometimes one had to prick one's ears to try to catch the harmonious lines. Other times one was startled by some unexpected roar. A conventional emphasis, a romantic pomposity, gave a false sound to the tender courage, the real human emotion of the play. Not until the third act did he quiet down and find some true accents. Nevertheless one cannot but admire the zeal with which M. Porché has given himself to his role. His errors can be rightly attributed to his meaning too well. His enthusiasm and his artistic conscience inspire these too frantic screams and these too panting emotions. The plaudits that greeted him were a sincere homage to his great talent.

Mlle. Ventura was full of emotion in the rôle of Béatrix. And Mlle. Bovy was a delightful little boy—Miguel. As regards the critics of his play, M. Porché declares himself extremely pleased. He has been particularly touched by the general recognition of his lyrical gifts. He acknowledges that the dramatic movement is lacking but in his opinion the dramatic movement, indispensable to plays in prose, gives way to the lyrical movement in plays in verse. A piece in verse is something like a musical drama. "I believe," he says, "that the value of a poetical work resides in the emotion it provokes. Several times, during the first representation of my play, I got a clear idea of the feelings it aroused. It is the best reward that a poet can dream of."

M. Porché is now engaged in writing a play about Joan of Arc to be interpreted by Mme. Simone. S. H.

## James Kirkwood Has 'The Actor's Hobby'

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Nov. 25  
His most pronounced characteristic is—that is the question. An interview with James Kirkwood, who is giving such a fine performance in the part of the clergyman, Daniel Gilchrist, in Channing Pollock's new play, "The Fool," at the Times Square Theater, leaves one in a quandary as to the particular, definite, outstanding quality that we think is the keynote to his character. Is it his self-effacement? Perhaps it is his boyish frankness. And then again it may be that it is his humility, that appeals to us, or his broad, kindly and sympathetic outlook on life, or his idealism. We are not sure just why we believe in him and his work. We are only sure that we believe.

"I was never so nervous, or so frightened in my life as I was in the opening night of 'The Fool.' As the hour for the performance to begin drew near I thought, 'If I only could slip away and hide somewhere and not go to the theater at all!' You see, I had not played in the spoken drama for so many years. I thought I never could speak my first speech. After I got beyond that opening speech, I felt better, but not much. Now that I have gotten through those dreadful nights, I enjoy playing the part immensely. It is not work. It is a pleasure to go to the theater for every performance."

"Will you tell me, Mr. Kirkwood, how you happened to give up moving picture work and go into the spoken drama?"

"I have not given up the moving picture work entirely. I shall do pictures whenever favorable opportunities present themselves, but the theater has a very strong appeal, and I am grateful for this opportunity to do just the thing I want to do. It may seem strange to many people that I am happy playing Daniel Gilchrist for a little less than one-third of my moving picture salary, but money is not everything. My friends have called me a lot of things for doing what I am doing. Many people advised me against it. Just as many advised the Selwyns not to produce the play. You know one after another of their partners dropped away from them and they finally produced the play alone."

"I am glad for their sakes that the play is the big success it is. We are playing to very large audiences. I am also glad for my own sake, of course, but I think I am most happy on account of Channing Pollock, the author of the play. He has been so fine. He has hung on through all kinds of hard-

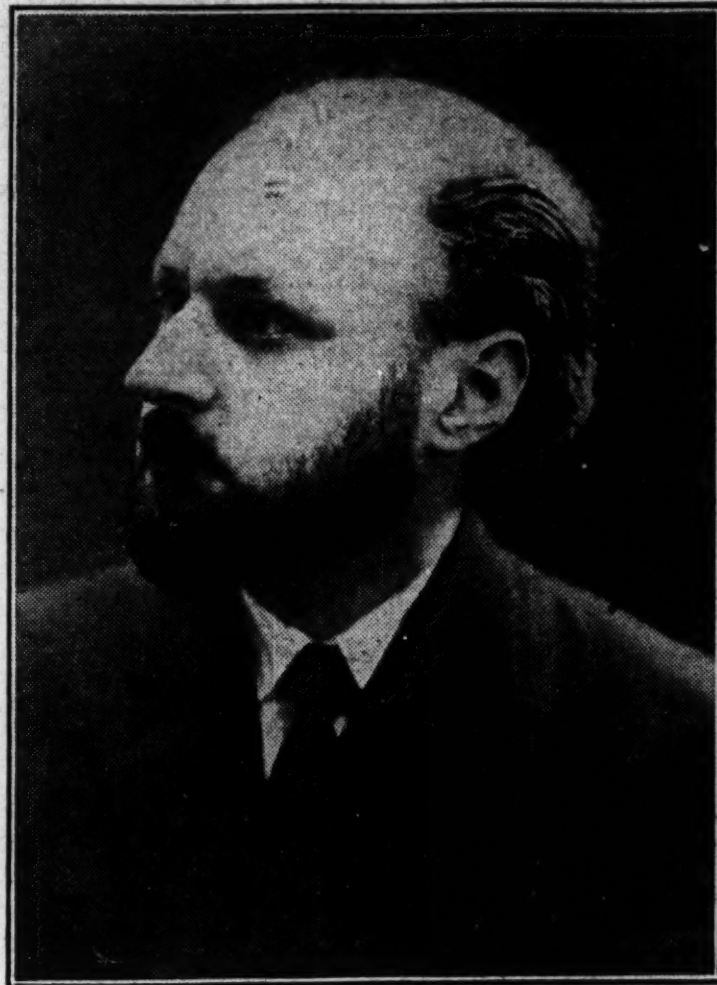
ships and sacrifices, and could have made a great deal of money from purely commercial plays. But no. He has had faith in the ethical value of 'The Fool' and he has stuck to it in spite of every discouragement. Those

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M. François Porché

of us who had faith, had a pretty strong faith, I can tell you. Why, even I sent a telegram to Rex Beach, who wanted me to be in 'The Spoilers'—

"I cannot come. 'The Fool' is a big success." This telegram was sent before our opening night, but I had a faith that was closely akin to a feeling of surety."

"Do you happen to have any particular hobby?" was asked.

"I have the actor's hobby."

"What is that?"

"Shakespeare!" was the reply. "I never miss a Shakespearean performance if I can help it. I go almost any distance to see a performance of 'Hamlet.' I alternated seeing Forbes-Robertson and E. H. Sothern several times and then went back and saw Forbes-Robertson three times more. His was an inspiring performance, and so is Walter Hampden's 'Hamlet.'"

"Do you expect to play in Shakespeare sometime?" was asked.

"Ah! That is quite another question. Liking Shakespeare and acting Shakespeare are two different things. I think nearly every actor would like to play in Shakespeare. I will go so far as to say this, however, that one of the things in my life that made the greatest impression on me occurred when I was about 11 years old. My teacher kept me after school for something bad I had done, and made me write 500 times in a copybook a sentence that I have never forgotten. It was, 'Low aim, not failure, is disgrace.'"

"It is often stated," said the interviewer, "that an actor's personal life is often affected by the kind of part he is playing. Have you anything to say regarding the effect produced on

an actor by the playing of so exalted a character as the one you are now portraying?"

There was a long pause. Then one of those sad, whimsical and baffling smiles passed over Mr. Kirkwood's face.

"In answer to that question, may I just say that I am glad that I am playing the part of Daniel Gilchrist in 'The Fool.'"

F. L. S.

Gilbert Murray Version

of "Hippolytus" in Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The presentation of Gilbert Murray's translation of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides at Hart House Theater recently was an illustration of what sincere aesthetic methods can do to make antique drama live.

William Winter in writing of the production of "Hippolytus" to the "Phedre" of Racine, speaks of the work of Euripides as "dull, argumentative and grimly horrible," but in Winter's day there was no Gilbert Murray to give the works of the poet of Salamis re-birth in glowing, limpid, dramatic English. It is hardly exaggeration to say that Gilbert Murray has done for this and other dramas of Euripides what Chapman did for Homer.

The production at Hart House was worthy of the literary distinction of the text and, far from being dull and argumentative, was a wonderful stimulus to pity and the apprehension of beauty. The director, Bertram Forsyth, arranged matters so that the action was continuous, covering a space of one hour and twenty minutes; and by utilizing the auditorium of the theater for certain episodes obtained the requisite professional and quasi-ritualistic effect. His chief problem, however, was to train his forces, chiefly ambitious young people whose experience has been confined to Hart House, to use their voices so as to tastefully and sincerely express the tremendous emotions evoked by the story. In this he succeeded. He was able to secure a cast which physically approximated to classic ideals of beauty and to impart to them dignity of bearing.

The stage picture and groupings devised by the art director, Frederick Coates, were reminiscent of the paintings of Alma Tadema—a happier inspiration than any striving for the unusual would have developed. A notable feature of the "Hippolytus" was the incidental music by Colin McPhee, a young Torontonian, who has obtained most of his training under Harold Randolph at the Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore. Without being unduly cold and pedantic, Mr. McPhee availed himself of Greek modes so far as possible, and infused them with an emotional quality that stamps him as composer of real individuality and promise.

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## The Vilna Troupe of Jewish Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The fact that the Vilna Troupe of Jewish Players can perform a series of plays in London in a German patois is interesting. The performance of a play in a foreign language, however, is always a doubtful experiment. The Jews are generally well educated, and Yiddish literature is obviously familiar to many of them, yet not by any means to all for, on the night of my visit to the theater I heard three very pronounced Jewish girls say: "Why, its German!" And as a German scholar, I found that I could understand whole passages at a time of this strange type of "Platdeutsch." I was, however, carried into a realm of strange and vivid reality by the earnestness and verisimilitude of the acting by this talented company.

I was fortunate enough to see "The Dibbuk" or "Between Two Worlds"—reputed to be the Vilna Troupe's masterpiece. From the moment the curtain rose one felt the force of another civilization. The veneration for learning and age, the oriental fascination for and dread of the occult, the patriarchal power and authority of the parent, impressed in the musical intonation and incantation of the actors made one feel the pulse and vitality of a race which is modern, yet still is fed by roots of the greatest antiquity.

Really, the play did not matter. Just as the sunny Sicilian players, who, in days gone by, delighted all London with glimpses of their joy and sentimentality and passion, so these Jewish actors gripped with the tense and yet humorous spirit of modern Judaism.

Humor does not abound in "The Dibbuk," but, ever and anon, glimpses appeared which showed it was there, only waiting a chance to be unleashed. The wedding scene in the second act with the lit of its quaint Teutonic village music and the grotesque figures of the villagers took me back to a little Austrian town where I had heard just such sounds although the figures had been stalwart mountaineers instead of the Yiddish element of northern Europe. The village atmosphere was perfect and it was this feeling of reality permeating the whole play which lifted it into the realm of poignant and distinctive drama.

Of action there is, in "The Dibbuk" at any rate, very little and judged by the modern standard, even with a negligible comprehension of the language, the play, the distinctly dramatic, some of the monologues are very long and as they form the greater part of the play you find yourself longing for something to happen.

Of the players Alexander Asro, Sonia Alornis, David Hamburger and Moses Fedu were outstanding and

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## Marco Praga on Sem Benelli's Plays

SEM BENELLI'S latest play, "L'Arzigologo," has just had its initial production at Rome and achieved a full, clamorous success. Such was not the reception with which its predecessor, "Ali," was greeted, and for all the power raised by Benelli after the critics had done their worst with "Ali," he seems to have headed their remonstrances. For "L'Arzigologo" (the word connotes a combination of subterfuge and ruse) is placed back in the past out of which Benelli drew such successes as "The Jest." It is also a return to his seemingly favorite theme of the triumph of the weak over the strong—in this case not a triumph unmixt with defeat. At any rate, he has left, for the present, at least, the pose of martyrdom and the pompous speech that made the previous play doubly prosaic. "Ali" (Wings) was informed by a great purpose—one with which no high-minded person would be apt to quarrel. Its personages, however, were more or less wooden phonographs, with the exception of a minor character. It was, as a whole, an Italian dilution of Ibsen's "Brand," minus the poetry and the scenic variety of the Norwegian's dramatic poem.

"L'Arzigologo," on the other hand, restores the dramatic fire and the startlingly intriguing that have eluded distinguished Benelli. Marco Praga himself an old playwright, and none too easily pleased, takes the occasion of "L'Arzigologo" to break a lance in favor of Benelli. The younger playwright, it would seem, has been undergoing a reevaluation in Italy, together with many another precursor in the profession. He has been accused of playing most of his dramatic tunes upon a single string of his harp; of a certain monotony in his characters and themes. Praga would have it that a detailed examination of his

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If it be true, as some poets think, that every spot on earth is full of poetry, then it is certainly also true that each place has its own distinctive measure; an indigenous meter, so to speak, in which, and in which only, its poetry will be truly set or sung. There are surely woods which are like stately sonnets, and others of which the truth would best be told in tender lyrics; brooks which are like joyous songs, and mountains which are Odes to Immortality.—Helen Hunt



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, 'then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922

## EDITORIALS

WITHIN a few days, it would seem, the last act in the long Anglo-Irish constitutional struggle, which began with the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886, will have been finished. The new British Government is committed to the ratification of the Irish Constitution. Some questions may be raised as to whether the Constitution as drafted by the Irish Parliament is within the terms of the treaty.

### The Position in Ireland

But nobody seems to expect any serious difficulty on this point, and it is now generally agreed that the act establishing Ireland as a self-governing dominion within the British Commonwealth of nations will come into effect on Dec. 6 next.

It is to be hoped that the adoption of the Constitution, thus giving finality to a settlement which has been approved by both the British and the Irish Parliaments, and by the British and the Irish peoples by popular vote, will induce the Irish irregulars to abandon their mad struggle for a republic. By all accounts the civil war, and the desperate methods by which it is being conducted, is doing immense harm to Irish industry and prosperity. It is difficult, indeed, for any sane man to discover what it is that the Republicans are fighting for, except the shadow of a name. The Irish Government and Parliament are completely independent in the sense that they are elected entirely by the Irish people themselves, and have as complete control over Irish affairs as has the Dominion of Canada over its affairs. Even if the republicans could be successful in their civil war, and could overthrow the lawfully elected Irish Government, how much better off would they be? They would be no nearer the unity of Ireland, because it is obvious that that can only be obtained by consent of Ulster and not by force. And they would be no nearer the status of an international republic, because Great Britain would not consent to it and none of the other great powers would be willing to recognize a government so manifestly based upon usurped power.

The Irish Government has evidently decided that the needs of its country require that the rebellion should be put down without further delay, and that the moderate and element methods it has adopted hitherto must now be replaced by sterner measures. Hence the execution of Erskine Childers and the prolonged disregard of the Mary MacSwiney hunger strike. The Republicans also seem to be redoubling their efforts, and Mr. De Valera, whose position is the most incomprehensible of all, for he was willing to abandon the Republic for a variant of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of his own, has just proclaimed the establishment of a republican civil administration.

It may be, so difficult is it to obtain complete victory under conditions as dangerous and intricate as that of guerrilla warfare in towns with modern weapons and transportation, that the Irish Government may be unable to subdue the irregular forces with the normal means to their hands. If so, the final decision will rest with the Irish people themselves. Voting is not the supreme mark of citizenship. It is the readiness to sacrifice self for the common good. The Irish people have shown by their votes which way their judgment goes. That has proved insufficient to end resistance to their decision. It is now up to them to take action by giving to their Government the universal co-operation which may well be indispensable if it is to end crime, restore peace and security, and enforce the Constitution. In the last analysis, no people can call itself a democracy which cannot maintain an effective reign of government and law. Let us hope that the Irish people will rapidly and decisively prove their title to the name.

WITH Canada's decision to participate in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London, in 1924,

### Co-operation in Empire Exhibition

a world tour has been successfully completed by the Dominion mission in charge of Major E. A. Belcher, C. B. E., assistant general manager of the exhibition. The Dominion of Canada has decided to appropriate 150,000 square feet of space at the exhibition ground. An equal area will be occupied by the Commonwealth of Australia, and Australia's estimated expenditure as a partner in the exhibition is \$1,250,000. Canada's money appropriation, it is believed, will be at least no less.

According to the preliminary plan of the exhibition grounds, the Canadian and Australian buildings standing together at the highest point in the park should make a striking and inspiring appearance. A great national sports stadium with accommodation for 125,000 spectators will overlook the scene of the exhibition. The senior dominion buildings face the stadium and the other dominions will likewise be represented by worthy edifices. The Indian Empire will occupy 100,000 square feet of space with an estimated expenditure of \$800,000. New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, Burma, and the Crown Colonies are similarly preparing to participate. Great Britain's own space for buildings will be in the neighborhood of 300,000 square feet. The cost of the British section and of organizing the exhibition in general is being taken care of by a guarantee fund, with the Prince of Wales as president of the general committee. This guarantee fund, subscribed by various commercial and financial interests of Great Britain, is already more than \$6,000,000. The Government is also co-operating financially, and is directly represented on the executive council by the Duke of Devonshire, British Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The British Empire Exhibition may be regarded as a co-operative effort toward developing a greater com-

monwealth founded upon that confidence and good will which is manifesting itself among the British people in every part of the world. Both in the development of trade, and in a readjustment of population through migration from the British Isles to the overseas dominions, the attention of British leaders and statesmen is being turned with increasing insistence toward the building up of a greater commonwealth. There would be little support in the league of British nations for the Zollverein policy, such as the German Empire seemed to be striving for. But it is recognized that the gap created by the collapse of European markets might well be filled by promoting trade between the nations under the British flag. The getting together of the dominions and colonies with the mother country should make a success of the British Empire Exhibition, and should prove to be a practical step in the right direction.

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has more than once expressed its perplexity over the volume and vigor of the Turkish propaganda in the United States. Having in mind the admitted extent and frightful character of the atrocities perpetrated by the Moslems upon the Christians who fell into their hands, it seemed incredible that every denunciation of the policy of murder and rapine should be met by violent protests from American sources. Admiral

### The Basis of Propaganda

Chester, in his famous eulogy of the Turk in a magazine article, was frank enough to admit the heavy obligation laid upon him by the granting of the "Chester concession" by the Ottoman Government. But other apologists have been less ingenuous.

Some explanation, however, of the singular insistence upon the virtues of the Turk may be drawn from these paragraphs from the foreign correspondence of The Philadelphia Public Ledger from Lausanne:

The general sentiment here seems to have confirmed the statement in the Ledger foreign service that America enjoys the most favorable position in Turkey, especially economically, and "now has the chance of a life-time in the Turkish market."

Among Americans going to Angora recently were M. Gobel, district manager of the Standard Oil Company, while other concerns, such as the Chester group, the American Foreign Trade Corporation, the General Motors Company, the Edgar Howard Company of Philadelphia, which is represented at Constantinople now by Ralph Chesborough, all are meeting with favorable receptions, although no concessions nor contracts have yet been made.

The "open door" leading to trade, the "chance of a life-time in the Turkish market," are material objects the pursuit of which blinds "practical" Americans to the greater menace to humanity and to civilization which the new activities of the Turk present. It will be a brief and ignoble advantage which America, or any other nation, can gain, if it exchanges countenance of crime for opportunities in trade.

MRS. OCHIMI KUBUSHIRO, heading the Japanese delegation to the international convention of the W. C. T. U., at Philadelphia, is wholly sanguine of a not-long-delayed success for prohibition in her Oriental country. She admits that, with her as with Prince Hal, the wish may be father to the thought, but as evidence of real basis for her expectation points out that there is a noticeable growth of general public opinion in Dai Nippon in favor of the movement, while there is now appearing in all the greater industrial centers through the islands just such support from the employers of labor as played so real a role in the fast-moving prohibition drama in the United States in the early war years, or as is today showing itself throughout the United Kingdom, according to the testimonies of Sir George Paish and Alfred Shairp. That the Prince Regent of Japan frankly and unqualifiedly favors the reform is of the largest aid, of course; this alone has markedly helped in perfecting what had been till lately a serious lack of proper organization of the many, but scattered, dry forces. Their campaign, launched in Tokyo's Ueno Park last April, proved that a new and encouraging stage of the work has been reached, if only in that very power from co-ordinated effort.

Naturally, a real impetus was given the cause by the passing, on March 25, 1922, of what has been excellently called "Junior Prohibition": an act rendering it illegal to sell alcoholic liquors to youths not twenty. For this achievement Mrs. Kubushiro declares thanks are due almost solely to Mr. Sho Nemoto, a graduate of the University of Vermont, who has labored to this end in the Diet for more than a generation. Recognizing that some such "junior" plan would be the most practicable first step along the path he intended to follow through to its close, Mr. Nemoto began urging it so long ago as 1895, and brought it to a successful vote in the lower chamber of the Parliament in 1907. The Peers would have none of it, however, and have reaffirmed that reactionary position exactly fifteen times since—once a year! On this (seventeenth) attempt the support of the proposal had grown to a point where even Far Eastern ultra-standpatism could no longer ignore it: every newspaper in the land was behind the bill, public opinion overwhelmingly for it, and, not too graciously, it was passed.

If "Junior Prohibition" has encouraged Japan's dries, also has it put the wets on their guard. Propaganda is now being used to the full to set forth to all and sundry the (alleged) medicinal value of sake and biro and all the other less localized members of that "clan with a kick." Mr. Sashi, a member of the Commons, as is Mr. Nemoto, is leading a wet movement to clear away by legislation some of the more obviously objectionable features of the "Machiai" which occupy a sort of middle ground between the chartered club and the saloon of "the States" as it flourished in pre-Volstead days. The present activity in that camp is the surest of signs that real progress is being made in the other.

### To Take the Nip Out of Nippon

IN HIS entire Boston address, M. Clemenceau made not a single reference to the League of Nations, which, however, must have had in the audience a number of supporters, who contented themselves with applauding the name of President Wilson. On the other hand, he recommended warmly a renewal of the war-time union between France, Great Britain, and the United States. In this he was self-consistent. He never did believe in the League of Nations, frankly said so after it was proposed, and accepted it only to humor President Wilson, taking the precaution to perpetuate the dominance of the three above powers in the council. During the three years that have passed he has not changed his mind. "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." Deserted by its friends, and feebly supported by its enemies, who, against their wishes, are in it, the League has naturally not been able to fulfill all that was expected of it.

But it must have occurred to Mr. Clemenceau that the formation of a Triple Alliance about the Atlantic Ocean would be the surest way to consolidate the other combination, of which he warned his Boston audience so keenly—that of Germany, Russia, and Turkey. In such a restored balance of power, the Atlantic union would for the present possess a decided advantage, at least in trained men and military matériel, but in the long run what protection could it give the world, either against another war or against a different outcome? Wars are decided, in the final instance, by man power and possession of raw materials. The recent theory of a short, decisive struggle, thanks to well-organized machinery and highly trained men, did not stand the test of experience.

The birth-rate of France is steadily decreasing, while that of Germany, to say nothing of Russia, continues to increase. Both Great Britain and the United States rely on naval power, as against the continental system of universal service. In the last war, aided only by Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, the Germans were able to hold their own for several years against practically the rest of the world. What could they not do, aided by the resources of Russia in men and raw materials? If the Turks, and perhaps other followers of the Muhammadan faith, are added to their reserves, what would not their prospects be?

It is, in fact, futile to try to avoid war by dividing the world into two camps, each watching the other and arming against it. Sooner or later there follows a clash, as M. Clemenceau himself admits. He has no hope of ever freeing the human race from the burden of war. His view is backward.

If we are to make any progress, we must rally to the idea of an organization wherein all nations are represented on an equal footing and wherein disputes are settled, like those between individuals, not by force, but by law. The present League of Nations as it stands may not yet meet these two requirements; but as a basis of hope for the future, it is far preferable to the old-time alliance, proposed by M. Clemenceau. Though we must look to the past for experience, we must reject what we know to have been bad, and look forward, in order to advance.

ACCORDING to announcements made when Augustus Thomas was appointed executive chairman of the Producing Managers Association of New York, he was to be given a free hand to make any rulings he thought would be for the good of the theater. So far little has leaked out concerning the rulings of Mr. Thomas, and this was to be expected, in view of his confidential relations with the men who named him. One theatrical trade paper, however, recently printed a veiled story to the effect that Mr. Thomas at an executive meeting made some rather pointed remarks as to what certain managers should do for the benefit of the whole profession. Since no details are forthcoming, it may be in order to consider a few reforms, within the power of the managers to institute, that would be for the good of the theater.

First, there should be a resumption of the sale of tickets at the box office in the large cities. Here and there a New York manager today is proving that a fairly large proportion of tickets can be sold at the theater instead of through speculators, whether or not these speculators go by the elegant name of service bureaux or whether they jostle doorway bootleggers for trade. It is no secret in the profession that the producers are becoming alarmed at the growing strength of the theater-ticket speculators, and in more than one instance the producer has found himself dictated to in the matter of the prices that should be charged for his own attractions.

Another move for the good of the theater would be to require that an assistant stage manager of every production stay in the upper balcony of the theater some minutes during the first act of every performance to make sure that the patrons of the upper part of the house can see and hear. There are at least two producers who so consistently affect low ceilings on their stage rooms that the gallery patrons for years have not been able to see above the waistlines of the players when they stand near the back drop and talk in confidential tones.

Naturalism is all very well, but means little to the men and women in the balconies who have difficulty in piecing the story together from the fragments that reach them audibly and visibly. Rather characteristic of a considerable class of playgoers who have been neglected, and so alienated, is the remark of one gallery patron after straining for an act and a half to follow a performance and finally giving up with a sigh: "I suppose that would all be very interesting if one only knew what it was all about."

There are several other reforms that would be for the good of the theater, but these would do for a beginning.

### The "Tiger" and the League

## Editorial Notes

WHEN the election challenge is sounded in Ontario, and rumors of its fairly immediate proximity are becoming more and more persistent, three camps will probably be formed, the Conservative and anti-prohibitionist, the Liberal, and that consisting of the strong adherents of the present Farmers' Government. The Labor, women's and farmers' votes will most likely be divided, and while a political forecast nearly always borders on the dangerous, it is practically safe to say that the result of the next election will more than possibly see either the Drury Government returned again or a straight Liberal Party in power. Premier Drury has proved a keen, capable, fair-minded administrator, and many who foresaw only a few months' career for his Government have been compelled to revise their forecasts. One of the candidates around whom a vigorous contest will certainly be waged is W. E. Raney. It will be remembered that when the Hearst (Conservative) Government was defeated three years ago and prohibition received indorsement, one of the chief concerns of the new Cabinet was to find a suitable Attorney-General. For the portfolio Mr. Raney was chosen, very largely because his strong views on the questions of industrial combines, liquor, and race-track gambling were well known and approved. When the general election comes, the bootleggers, gamblers, and others of their type will undoubtedly marshal their forces in full array against Mr. Raney. On the other hand, there will be the army of social reformers backing him. Taking all things into consideration, however, it is fairly generally agreed that the present Government will probably be re-elected, either with its complexion unchanged or having undergone a broadening-out process throughout its internal organization.

REPORT recently made by Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, on his return from Europe to America, regarding the progress made by the committee since its organization in October, 1914, constitutes a striking tribute to the efficiency of its activities and the value of its work. No section of Europe, Asia Minor, or the Far East, which was affected either by the war itself or by the streams of refugees coming from the war countries, has been omitted from its ministrations. More than \$40,000,000 has already been spent (some \$35,000,000 of which has been disbursed since the armistice), and of this sum nearly \$6,000,000 has been used for loans to help the residents of the war-ridden countries rebuild their homes, buy machinery and tools, purchase stock for their stores, and re-establish themselves in other ways. At all times the committee has co-operated with anyone who was willing to co-operate with it. For example, in Russia, the committee's greatest problem just now, disregarding all religious lines, as it has everywhere, the committee has worked hand in hand with the American Relief Administration, helping to feed and care for about 2,000,000 people daily. It was James who wrote, in his epistle:

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.

IN ANY description of the new European republic, Latvia, two new words are likely to be encountered whose meaning must be known to gain a proper understanding of its development. One of these words is "Balt" and the other "Literaten." The former does not refer, as might be expected, to any indigenous resident of the one-time Baltic Provinces of Russia, but to just the opposite, for a "Balt" is a non-Lett descendant of the Brethren of the Sword, an aptly named band of German missionary merchants who settled along the Gulf of Riga, near the present Latvian capital, Riga, and tried to convert perforce the Letts among whom they found themselves. The other word applies to that group of professional men—writers, artists, and others, which lies between the alien noblemen on the one hand and the native farmers and laborers on the other. This class is further distinguished from the intelligentsia, for as that word is generally used it connotes something of a reforming and radical sense, but the Latvian "Literaten" have become the conservators of literature, art, music, and the ideals of political independence, rather than reformers in any of these fields.

PROBABLY in no other country in the world is there even an approach to the many unusual methods of mail transportation used in China, where, by the way, this service dates back about 3000 years. Thus, over certain streams in the Province of Anhwei the mail is carried in a round tub in which also the postman stands, while a companion paddles. Then in Chinese Turkestan four-wheel wagons drawn by ponies carry the mails, while in Shensi mule litters and bullock carts serve the purpose. Across the Yellow River, in Shensi, a square raft made of water buffalo skins carries the postman, while in Manchuria horse-drawn sledges skim over the ice, and on the Kalgan-Urga route slow-trudging camel trains constitute the mail transport. Of course, there are different methods used in modernized China, where fast steam trains and motor trucks have superseded the ancient methods and an aerial route was actually maintained for a time last year between Peking and Tsinan, in Shantung. But this is just typical of the blending of the old and the new so conspicuous in the Orient.

THE efforts put forth by some of the mid-European business houses, in their everyday transactions, to arrive at a firm standard of value have led to a number of the strangest expedients. One such is disclosed in an announcement made in a leading newspaper of Breslau (Silesia) to the effect that in the future the price of a month's subscription would be one pound of bread. This is a case where the news-hungry would spontaneously re-echo the sentiment:

A loaf of bread, the Walrus said,  
Is what we chiefly need.

Isn't it about time? Jud Tunkins says, in The Washington Star, that every time he hears about a peace conference he gets nervous at the thought that another war is going to start.